FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

Algiers radio reported the arrival of U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher and his delegation in Algiers with U.S. clarifications to questions submitted by Iran on 25 November concerning the U.S. reply to the Majlis conditions for the release of the hostages. Deputy Secretary Christopher later went to the Algerian Foreign Ministry, the radio added, to meet with the Algerian emissaries involved in the hostage negotiations.

In an interview with a Canadian radio correspondent, reported by Tehran radio, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said Iran has not changed any of the conditions set forth for the release of the hostages when it responded to the initial U.S. reply. Iran has asked the United States only "to clarify" "certain ambiguities" in its reply, the speaker added. Rafsanjani also reiterated earlier Iranian statements that the release of the hostages is not linked to the release of U.S. military spare parts already purchased by Iran but whose delivery has been frozen because of the dispute. "These issues are not related," he said, adding "it is not certain that we need everything that has been purchased." The speaker denied that he is about to be appointed foreign minister, saying "there are more important things to be done in the Majlis."

Iran Domestic Affairs

The Fars Province guards corps commander accused "opportunist and fifth-column elements" and the "American Paykar group" of "exacerbating dissatisfaction among refugee families" and creating urban unrest. In an interview with KEYHAN, Mas'ud Khatami, the guards corps commander, said these fifth columnists are hampering refugee relief activities and troop movements, spreading "evil propaganda" and "duping" schoolchildren into disturbances and attacking guardsmen fighting around Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr). The guards corps commander said the local magistrate assisted by two clergymen from Qom are "working round the clock" to crush the fifth columnists. Regarding the local tribes in the province, Khatami noted that they have presented no problems to date and that as long as "they do not carry out any plots," they will be treated as "other classes are treated."

In a related report, workers at the Ahvaz steel complex in a communique reported by Ahvaz radio condemned "a small number of people" who are "issuing anticlergy slogans" to create dissension in the country.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported intense fighting around Khuninshahr between Iranian and Iraqi forces and heavy artillery exchanges by both sides near Abadan. Iranian forces repelled another Iraqi attempt to cross the Abadan-Mahshahr highway, the radio said, and destroyed a number of enemy vehicles. Fighting also continued around Ahvaz and Susangerd, the radio went on, with Iraqi troops still on the western side of Karkheh River and outside of Shush.

Israel

Raid Into Lebanon--Jerusalem radio reported that Israeli Defense Forces units attacked Palestinian "terrorist" positions at Ad-Damur, between Sidon and Beirut, to preempt future raids into Israel. The Israeli forces, which came ashore from naval craft, destroyed two enemy vehicles, the radio said, and then completed their mission.

IDF, Lebanese Army Officers Meet--According to Jerusalem radio, IDF and Lebanese Army officers met on 1 December at the UN headquarters in An-Naqurah. At the meeting, the first in 13 years the radio noted, the two sides discussed the current border situation. Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus told Beirut radio that the UN-sponsored meeting dealt with matters concerning the old armistice between the two countries.

Relations With Turkey--Jerusalem radio reported on 2 December that the Turkish Government has decided to reduce its diplomatic representation in Israel to protest the passing of the Jerusalem law. Turkey will recall all of its diplomatic corps and leave only a consular corps. In a further report, the radio said Israel has decided to lower the level of its representation in Turkey in response to the Turkish decision. Stressing that Turkey has not asked Israeli diplomats to leave, Jerusalem radio's second report contradicted its first announcement stating that the Turkish authorities had asked the Israeli charge d'affaires and the military and commercial attaches to leave Turkish soil.

In a statement broadcast by Ankara radio Turkish Foreign Minister Oktay Iscen confirmed that Turkey has decided to "limit" diplomatic relations with Israel now that it has become evident that Israel will not "retreat from its intransigent policy concerning the Middle East conflict and the fait accompli that it wishes to create in connection with the legal status of Jerusalem."

Shamir Interview--Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in an interview with Jacques Amalric published by LE MONDE on 2 December, noted that "fundamental differences of opinion" have become "even more marked" recently between Israel and the EEC countries. Referring to the Gulf war and tension between Syria and Jordan, Shamir said these events show that the Israeli-Arab conflict is not the most important or dangerous conflict in the region and that a nation has to be "very strong to survive in this region" since weakness is an "invitation to aggression."

The foreign minister went on to say that negotiations on Palestinian autonomy are "not making much progress" owing to "Egyptian vacillation" and the U.S. election. Shamir added that Israel is counting on getting the same and certainly "not less" understanding from the new U.S. administration as from the present one. Asked about anti-Semitism in Europe, Shamir urged Western countries to be very "cautious in their relations with some organizations that practice terrorism."

Syrian-Jordanian Relations

Jerusalem radio reported on 2 December that, according to "unconfirmed reports," Syrian units have begun withdrawing from the border following the Jordanian acceptance of all of Syria's demands. The radio cited unidentified Jordanian officials as saying that Syria demanded through the Saudi mediator Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz that Jordan give a written pledge not to provide aid to the Muslim Brotherhood organization and continue to regard the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinians. The Jordanian officials reportedly said that King Husayn had no difficulty in accepting these demands as he has always denied supporting the Muslim Brotherhood and has never withdrawn recognition of the PLO.

In an earlier report, Jerusalem radio said that Jordan had completed mobilization of its 35,000 reservists and had deployed "three armored divisions" along the Syrian border. Damascus radio reported without comment news agency sources that quoted U.S. State Department officials as saying the Carter administration is sympathetically studying Jordanian demands for an accelerated dispatch of ammunition and military equipment. The radio also reported on 3 December that according to the newspaper TISHRIN, Israeli officials have expressed concern about King Husayn's regime and stated their readiness to attack Syria in defense of Jordan. Noting that Israeli radio's Arabic service has concentrated its commentaries against Syria and in defense of Jordan, TISHRIN said news agency and press reports have linked Israeli Chief of Staff Rafa'el Eytan's statement about possible Israeli intervention to support King Husayn with the massing of Israeli forces along the border with Syria.

Referring to Saudi Arabia's attempts to mediate in the dispute, QNA reported, citing the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, that a Riyadh summit conference between King Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad can be expected to end existing differences and eliminate tension on the border.

In the wake of his earlier visit to Syria the Saudi second deputy prime minister and national guard commander arrived in Amman on 2 December. Reporting his arrival, Amman radio noted that the Saudi envoy has brought a message for King Husayn from King Khalid dealing with "the current Arab situation." Later reports by Amman television and SPA indicated that the Saudi envoy had two meetings with King Husayn, and SPA also reported that Prince 'Abdallah held a meeting with the Jordanian Armed Forces Commander in Chief, Lt Gen Zayd bin Shakir.

Responding to the Jordanian prime minister's speech to the National Consultative Council on 1 December, Damascus radio said Mudar Badran's address was "within the context of the campaign of hatred launched against Syria by the Jordanian regime" and alleged that when Badran became prime minister the first time his aim had been to create "disunity with Syria." Referring to Badran's allegations that the PLO is subject to pressures, the radio said the Jordanian prime minister's statement falls within the Jordanian regime's attempts "to steal the PLO's right to represent the Palestinian Arab people and to impose Jordan's hegemony on the PLO."

Amman radio noted that the Jordanian newspaper AL-AKHBAR said Badran's speech proved that Syria's "excuses and allegations" are "completely baseless" and that there are no training camps for the Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan and that Jordan has not withdrawn its "absolute commitment" to the PLO. AL-AKHBAR went on to welcome "the positive role Saudi Arabia can play to end the abnormal situation between Syria and Jordan."

In an interview with two U.S. newspapers reported by PETRA-JNA, King Husayn said the Syrian military buildup came as no surprise since Syria had "fabricated an atmosphere of tension in its relations with Jordan" in the days preceding the Arab summit conference. Following earlier Syrian reports of labor unrest in Jordan, Amman radio reported a statement by Jordan's General Federation of Labor Unions expressing support for King Husayn and denouncing the Syrian campaign of "lies, intrigue and falsehoods."

Syria

After the ceremonial exchange of the instruments of ratification of the friendship and cooperation treaty between Syria and the Soviet Union, reported by Damascus radio, Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm said the treaty is significant in promoting bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields. Asserting the treaty would be met with apprehension and dissatisfaction by "colonialist and imperialist powers" the prime minister said such reactions made Syria and the Soviet Union only more determined "to strengthen the ties linking our two states." Replying on behalf of the Soviet delegation, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, said the treaty does not include any "undeclared goals or secret provisions" and added that the treaty includes no threats to other states and is not intended to undermine the interests of other states. Damascus radio also reported that in a meeting with Kuznetsov, President Hafiz al-Asad said the Syrian masses have denounced attempts made by "Zionism, imperialism and reaction" to cast doubt on the treaty. According to the radio, their discussion tackled developments in the region as well as international developments subsequent to President al-Asad's meeting with the Soviet leaders in October. Kuznetsov stressed the Soviet Union's eagerness to bolster Syria's position and said Syria receives "primary attention" among the friendly states. The radio said viewpoints on topics covered, including the Iran-Iraq war, were "identical."

A press statement issued in Damascus and Moscow, carried textually by Damascus radio, said the treaty will contribute to the "realization of a higher level of Syrian-Soviet cooperation, the development of bilateral friendship and the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

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'ARAFAT CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

NC030808 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Yesterday the chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee and the commander general of the Palestine revolution forces, Brother Abu 'Ammar, chaired a meeting of the Palestinian command. The meeting was also attended by members of the PLO's Executive Committee, the secretaries general and representatives of the PLO's Central Council.

The meeting dealt with current topics as well as with the latest developments in the Arab arena and the region.

The Palestinian command also reviewed the outcome of the Central Council's meetings and other issues related to the completion and implementation of the resolutions pertaining to national unity--resolutions which were issued by the Palestine National Council.

CHATTI COMMENTS ON SOVIET OCCUPATION OF AFGHANISTAN

NC271914 Paris AFP in English 1902 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 27 Nov (AFP)--Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti said here today he is ready to go again to Iran and Iran "as soon as there is a glimmer of hope for a cease-fire" between the two warring nations, but "this is not the case at the moment."

Mr Chatti, who is in Paris for a UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation) seminar on Jerusalem, also told a diplomatic press luncheon that the next summit of Islamic Conference heads of state will open next January 24 in Mecca, preceded by a foreign ministers conference starting on January 17.

Concerning the just-ended Arab summit in Amman, he said that despite the absence of some countries, the conference had not been a "veritable failure," for he expected "positive resolutions" concerning inter-Arab economic cooperation and a strategic action on the Middle East and Palestine.

On Afghanistan, he said that "the Soviet Union is maintaining its intransigeance and accepts neither compromise nor dialogue."

"We do not recognise the Kabul government," he said, "and Afghanistan's (conference) seat remains vacant.

"When we contacted the Soviet Union, it demanded recognition of the Kabul government. Up to now, we have not been able to negotiate directly with the Soviet Union because we do not recognise that government.

"We consider it illegitimate because it was set up after the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan and because it keeps going thanks to the presence of foreign troops."

The Mecca conference would reaffirm this position, he said.

KUWAIT

OFFICIAL PRAISES SAUDI ARABIAN MEDIATION EFFORTS

LD021500 Kuwait KUNA in English 1142 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Dec (KUNA)--Official Kuwaiti sources Tuesday welcomed current efforts to stop the deterioration in Syrian-Jordanian relations.

The sources predicted that Saudi Arabia will try to arrange a meeting between King Husayn of Jordan and President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria to end their differences. These will be solved in light of the recent Arab summit resolutions and before the convention of the Islamic summit conference scheduled in Mecca, Saudi Arabia next month.

Diplomatic sources told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM newspaper that the Saudi step is met with satisfaction in Arab circles because it aims at grouping the Arabs at this sensitive period. On the other hand, Rashid ar-Rashid, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry, was quoted as hoping that these Saudi efforts would be fruitful. He said that such a reconciliation is necessary at a time when mobilizing all efforts and unifying stands should be achieved to confront the Israeli enemy.

He said that Kuwait wishes to bridge all differences between Arab countries.

The newspaper said that a number of meetings in the Foreign Ministry was held Monday to discuss political reports reaching from Kuwaiti embassies abroad.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM ANTICIPATES HUSAYN-AL-ASAD SUMMIT

NC021122 Doha QNA in Arabic 1057 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Dec (ZNA)--The Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM today expects a summit conference to be held in Riyadh between His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to end the differences existing between them and eliminate the tension which now reigns on the border between the two countries.

The paper says that this step is part of the efforts which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is now exerting to restore normal relations between Jordan and Syria.

The paper quotes Rashid ar-Rashid, Kuwait Foreign Ministry under secretary, as saying that he hopes that the efforts which Saudi Arabia is exerting to end the differences between Jordan and Syria will produce positive and fruitful results, particularly that the present phase requires the closing of ranks and the pooling of resources to confront the Israeli enemy.

UAE

OIL PRODUCTION, EXPORT REDUCTION REPORTED

GF301937 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 29 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Crude oil production in Abu Dhabi declined during the first 9 months of this year up to the end of September to 372,380,000 barrels as compared to production during the same period of the last year of 396,195,000 barrels.

Crude oil exports during the first 9 months of the year decreased to 367,385,000 barrels compared to 389,986,000 barrels exported in the same period of 1979.

This came in a report issued by the monetary agency on economic activities in the UAE during the third quarter of 1980.

The report indicated that crude oil production in Abu Dhabi during the third quarter of this year decreased to 121,806,000 barrels compared to 126,354,000 barrels in the second quarter and 124,229,000 barrels in the first quarter.

Oil exports also declined in the third quarter of this year to 118,688,000 barrels compared to 124,006,000 barrels in the second quarter and 124,091,000 barrels in the first quarter.

The report indicated that Abu Dhabi's crude oil production during 1979 was 533,642,000 barrels and that exports were 524,525,000 barrels.

On the other hand the volume of liquified natural gas in Abu Dhabi during the first 9 months of this year increased to 1,510,117 metric tons compared to production during 1979 of 1,210,161 metric tons. During the first 9 months of this year, exports were 1,422,756 metric tons compared to 883,128 metric tons during the same period of the previous year.

Production of oil gas liquified from propane, butane and naphthene also increased to 493,313 metric tons compared to 393,421 metric tons during the first 9 months of 1979.

PDRY

BULGARIA'S TODOROV ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS 2 DEC

LD021650 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Dec 80 EA

[Text] Democratic Yemen's distinguished guest, Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, left Aden this morning after concluding a 4-day visit to our country.

Comrade Stanko Todorov and his delegation were accorded an official and popular farewell at Aden international airport. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, led those seeing him off. Others included members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee, ministers, international organizations accredited to Aden and the Bulgarian ambassador in Aden.

Official talks between the Democratic Yemeni delegation led by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Comrade Stanko Todorov, ended this morning at the secretariat of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council.

During the visit five protocols were signed: for interparty cooperation and cooperation in the economic, trade, cultural and scientific fields, and a protocol for cooperation between the Foreign Ministries of the two countries.

After the signing ceremony a reception was held in honor of Democratic Yemen's distinguished guest, Comrade Stanko Todorov, during which Brother 'Ali Nasir Mohammad awarded Comrade Stanko Todorov the 14 October revolution decoration, the highest decoration in our country.

This was in accordance with the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, whose decision it was to award Comrade Stanko Todorov this decoration. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Comrade Stanko Todorov both made speeches during the reception.

Earlier Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Comrade Stanko Todorov issued press statements on the conclusion of the talks. In his statement Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad noted the results of the visit by Comrade Stanko Todorov and said that the visit is an extention of visits made by officials from Democratic Yemen to People's Republic of Bulgaria and also follows up the fruitful and successful visit made by Comrade Zhivkov in 1978 which constituted a turning point in Yemeni-Bulgarian relations. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad pointed out that during this visit of Comrade Stanko Todorov to Democratic Yemen the cordial and comradely talks touched on various issues concerning bilateral relations between the two countries and also the Arab and international situation in general.

In his statement Comrade Stanko Todorov expressed his satisfaction at the continuing development of cooperation between our countries in all fields. He said: We held talks with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on bilateral cooperation and the strengthening thereof in all fields. He praised the achievements made by the PDRY under the YSP leadership.

This evening a joint communique on the outcome of the visit will be broadcast at 1930 in both Aden and Sofia.

USSR REPORTEDLY RECEIVING UNPRECEDENTED FACILITIES

LD021505 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 29 Nov-5 Dec 80 pp 12-16

["Exclusive" report: "Major Report on Aden's Relations with Moscow and the Arabs; Top Secret: Russia Puts Submarines, Nuclear Missiles and Forces at Gulf Entrance and Establishes Security Belt To Protect South Yemen"]

[Text] AL-MAJALLAH has obtained a "top secret" report revealing matters of great importance and gravity particularly concerning the Soviet Union and its military position at the entrance to the Arab Gulf and the oil region. The most significant and serious thing in this secret report is that the Soviet Union has a nuclear force and missile capability at the Gulf entrance for the first time in history. South Yemen has agreed to give the Soviets military facilities for their land, air, and naval forces on a scale that Moscow has never before obtained from an Arab country.

The secret report obtained by AL-MAJALLAH in West Berlin speaks about the situation inside South Yemen but concentrates particularly on Aden's relations with the Soviet Union. It also deals in detail with Aden's relations with the Arab countries, particularly the Gulf countries, and other important internal and external matters.

The report, which AL-MAJALLAH obtained from highly-placed sources, says that the political and party command in South Yemen, following the ruling YSP's extraordinary congress (in mid-October), approved the following decisions and measures concerning the Soviet Union:

The undertaking by the Soviets to train all Yemeni military cadres in all fields.

Reliance on the "Soviet ally" in defending the regime in Aden.

Giving the Soviet Union all powers to use South Yemen territories as facilities for its land, air and naval forces as it may deem suitable, in return for Moscow's pledge to protect the regime.

Allowing the Soviet Union to anchor nuclear submarines in Yemeni ports and allowing such submarines to sail in territorial waters.

Allowing the Soviet Union to erect any military installations and install sophisticated missiles on South Yemeni territories, as long as this is for the purpose of "protecting our regime" and strengthening the Soviet military presence in the face of the increasing U.S. presence in the area.

Approval of South Yemen's joining the Warsaw Pact in the future as an observer, as well as joining CEMA.

Coordination with the Soviet Defense Ministry and its military representatives in Aden to erect a sophisticated security belt to protect the Yemeni regime.

Allowing the forces of "friendly countries" to come to South Yemen "as long as this ensures the safety and security" of the country.

Approval to send Yemeni military forces to any "friendly states" facing dangers, provided that this is carried out in coordination with the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union.

Combating the increasing U.S. presence in the area and opposing the presence of the U.S. and British warships in the Indian Ocean, as well as standing against giving the United States any military bases in the area.

Before moving to other important points in this secret report, we must pause at the foregoing points and analyze the real significance of what Moscow has obtained and will obtain from Aden.

Arab and Western diplomatic and military sources that have seen this information say that, as a result of the Yemeni decisions, the Soviet Union will obtain a very important foothold at the entrance to the Gulf and the oil region.

1--First and foremost, giving facilities to the Soviet land, air, and naval forces clearly means that the Soviets will in future be capable of dispatching forces in unlimited numbers to South Yemen, that is to the Arab Gulf entrance, for the first time in history. This decision goes beyond the declared provisions of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries in 1979, when 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il was the actual ruler of Aden. The dispatch of Soviet forces to South Yemen is much more serious than the dispatch of these forces to Afghanistan.

2--Harboring Soviet nuclear submarines in Yemeni ports. This is the first time that Moscow has obtained such a privilege from any Arab country. The danger in this step lies in the fact that the nuclear submarines are capable of firing medium- or long-range nuclear missiles against U.S. warships in the Indian Ocean or threatening certain Arab countries in the event of a major crisis.

3--The installation of "sophisticated" missiles on South Yemeni territories constitutes a direct threat to the countries of the area and means an escalation of the Soviet presence in the Gulf area.

4--South Yemen's membership of the Warsaw Pact as an "observer" is also a step of great significance. The Warsaw Pact is also the military alliance of the Soviet bloc; it is the "socialist version" of the NATO alliance. Warsaw Pact countries are automatically covered by Soviet nuclear protection in case of an external attack on any of them.

As for the "observer," it is not included in such protection, but giving a country this status clearly means that Moscow attaches great strategic importance to it. So far, no Arab country has become an "observer member" of the Warsaw Pact. As for CEMA membership, it means that Russia will help Yemen economically and financially.

5--Coordination with the Soviet Defense Ministry also reflects the strength of cohesion between Aden and Moscow.

6--Allowing the forces of friendly states to come to South Yemen opens the door to the entry of Cuban, or East German, or Arab forces to the country, which would turn South Yemen into an important base for any future Soviet move in the area.

7--The dispatch of Yemeni forces to any "friendly country" means, in the opinion of well-irformed people, that it will be possible for the Soviet Union to use Yemeni troops in Afghanistan, for example, or in any other similar country.

A New Soviet Alliance

These informed sources say that South Yemen, as a result of all these decisions, has become the primary and basic ally of the Soviet Union in the area, particularly in the Gulf. However, the seriousness of this information derives from the fact that the Soviet Unior has extensive plans for the future and is preparing the atmosphere and the ground for these plans as from now.

AL-MAJALLAH has learned that these matters were discussed in detail during the meetings held in Aden 2 weeks ago between Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, who came to Yemen after visiting Moscow and holding important talks with Soviet leader Brezhnev and also after visiting Libya and talking with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Part of the meetings between 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Haile Mariam was attended by Vietnamese Vice Premier Gen Vo Nguyen Giap. Informed diplomatic sources have told AL-MAJALLAH that the purpose of these contacts is to establish a new alliance that will include, in particular, South Yemen, Ethiopia, Libya and probably other Arab states with Soviet military support. The purpose of establishing this alliance is to assist in the implementation of Moscow's plans and in confronting the Americans during the coming phase.

"Openness" Toward the Arabs

The secret report obtained by AL-MAJALLAH includes other important matters, particularly:

1--The Yemeni leadership, after party and government meetings, agreed on the principle of South Yemen's joining the Syrian-Libyan unity when circumstances become suitable for it to do so.

2--This leadership has emphasized its determination to strengthen its relations with the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front (which includes Syria, Libya, Algeria and the PLO in addition to Aden), to fight the Camp David agreements and to support the Palestinian revolution, particularly the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] with which it is necessary to cooperate and whose expertise must be sought.

The secret report also discloses that the extraordinary conference held by the ruling YSP, which wound up its meetings on (?14) October, adopted a number of important secret decisions concerning Aden's Arab relations and the internal situation. Perhaps the two most important Arab subjects discussed during this extraordinary conference were: South Yemen's openness to neighboring Arab states; and its relations with North Yemen.

3--Regarding the first subject the question of relations with the neighboring Arab states was put forward by President and Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad (who was elected party secretary general). The conference discussed this matter and adopted several resolutions on it.

The resolutions emphasized that "our country is suffering a temporary financial crisis and difficult economic conditions." Therefore, there is no objection to "accepting the financial aid that is offered to us by reactionary Arab states, provided that the aid has no preconditions attached to it and provided that these states do not take exception to our socialist achievements and our international and domestic policy," and also provided that no change takes place in the political line of the party and the state. The conference also agreed on participating in religious holidays and on government and party members' attending religious occasions and prayers on the basis that this would help the country in "overcoming its present international and Arab isolation." The conference also approved a recommendation presented by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad that South Yemen's propaganda campaigns against "hostile regimes" be eased and that threats to "export revolution to neighboring states be stopped by stages."

Relations With North Yemen

The conference discussed the question of unity between North Yemen and South Yemen and adopted the following resolutions:

1--To crush "North Yemen's plan to contain our socialist revolution," on the grounds that the population of North Yemen is greater than the population of South Yemen. The political leadership was authorized to prepare for waging "this ideological and population battle in order to create a democratic Yemen that believes in Marxist ideology."

2--To seek to publicize "revolutionary ideas" in North Yemen and to prepare the necessary circumstances "to create a rising revolutionary generation which believes in progressive revolutionary ideas." On this basis a YSP branch and a Yemeni democratic youth branch will be established there.

3--To ask the revolutionary and party cells in the villages and towns of North Yemen "to infiltrate" organizations, merchants and tribes to "generate resentment" and to "agitate" against the deteriorating situation.

How 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il Was Removed

Regarding the internal situation the conference asserted that "Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il violated the party's rules and regulations," and therefore it was decided to strike his name off the party membership list. 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was the "strong man" in Aden and the party secretary general until 'Ali Nasir Muhammad assumed these responsibilities and, on 27 April 1980, became party secretary general and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister. It was then that the "resignation" of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was announced. It is reiterated that Isma'il is now residing in Moscow.

The conference also discussed the position of Muhammad Salih Muti', who was party Central Committee secretary and official in charge of foreign policy. Several charges were brought against him, including receipt of sums from "a foreign state." It was, therefore, decided to expel him from all party organs and committees.

At the end of its meeting the conference elected the new members of the Political Bureau and the ruling party's Central Committee. The Political Bureau is composed of: 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, party secretary general; 'Ali 'Antar (defense minister, who has become a full member after being a candidate member and who is close to 'Ali Nasir); Abu Bakr Badhib; Salih Munsir as-Saubayli (who was chairman of the state security committee); and 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir (former minister and former Ba'th Party member). There are two candidate members of the Political Bureau. They are 'Ali Shayi' Hadi and 'Abdallah al-Kharmiri.

The members of the new Central Committee are: 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dakar, Muhammad 'Ali Ahmad (who was governor of the third province), Salih Bubakr Husaynun, Hasam Ahmad Salamah, Ahmad Haydrah as-Sa'id, 'Abd al-Hamid Ahmad Sa'id, Zaki Barakat, Sulayman Nasir, Riyad al-'Atbari, 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, 'Ali Badhib, Salih Muslih, 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali, Anis Yahya Salim, Salih Muhammad (foreign minister), Hadi Ahmad Nisr, Salim Muhammad Jubran, Sa'id al-'Ashbari 'Abdallah, Ahmad Salim 'Ubayd, Salih Hasan, Salim 'Umar Bakir, Muhammad an-Najashi, Mahdi 'Abdallah Sa'id, Sultan ad-Dawsh, Sa'id Salih, 'Ali As'd Muna, Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Ahmad 'Abadallah 'Abd al-Ilah, Mahmud Sa'id Madhi, Fathiyah 'Abdallah (the only woman on the committee), Qasim az-Zumi, 'Abdallah Salih Fadl, Ahmad Sa'id Muhsin and 'Abdallah Muna Husayn.

The Central Committee secretariat comprises: Abu Bakr Badhib, 'Abdallah al-Kharmiri, 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, ahmad 'Abd al-Ilah and 'Ali Hasan.

Informed observers have noted that, among 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il's supporters, only 'Abdallah al-Khamiri and 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Mawla have remained in the party leadership. Both are from North Yemen.

YAR

FOREIGN MINISTER SUPPORTS SAUDI PEACE EFFORTS

LD021858 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Dec 80 EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, foreign minister, today received the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The discussion during the meeting dealt with the creditable efforts being exerted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to solve the differences between the two sisters--Syria and Jordan. The brother minister blessed these efforts, wishing them success.

MUBARAK MEETS CARTER, DELIVERS AS-SADAT MESSAGE

NC021933 Cairo MENA in English 1907 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 2 Dec (MENA)--President Jimmy Carter received at the Oval Office today Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak, who handed him a message from President Anwar as-Sadat.

In his message, President as-Sadat expressed his thanks and appreciation for President Carter for the efforts to realise overall peace in the Middle East.

President Carter warmly welcomed the high-ranking Egyptian guest, demonstrating the cordial personal relations binding him with the Egyptian president.

Mubarak began his contacts here yesterday when he was the guest of honour at a working luncheon given in his honour by outgoing Vice-President Walter Mondale at the State Department.

In his welcoming toast at the luncheon, Mondale voiced the American people's love and respect for the Egyptian people, and paid tribute to the strategic relations that were founded between Egypt and the U.S. during the term of office of President Carter, and which were regarded by the United States as permanent relations.

The Carter-Mubarak meeting lasted 20 minutes, after which the American President and the Egyptian vice-president exchanged statements at the rose garden in the White House. Later President Carter saw Vice-President Mubarak off to the latter's car.

Invitation to Carter

NC021940 Cairo MENA in English 1910 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 2 Dec (MENA)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat today invited outgoing-President Jimmy Carter to visit Egypt.

The invitation was contained in the message which the Egyptian president sent his American counterpart and was delivered earlier today by Vice-President Husni Mubarak.

President Carter asked Vice-President Mubarak to convey his regards, appreciation and respect for Egypt's president and great people.

The American President also paid tribute to the strong personal ties binding him with President as-Sadat whom he commended for his courage that enabled him to embark on his historic peace initiative to bring about peace in a region of turmoil.

In a statement following his meeting with Mubarak, President Carter termed the ties between Egypt and the U.S. as "of value to all of us", reiterating the United States' commitment towards Egypt.

In his reply statement, the Egyptian vice-president expressed the appreciation of the Egyptian people and government of President Carter, adding he was hopeful that ties of cooperation and friendliness between the two countries would continue.

President Carter contributed a great deal to the boosting of Egyptian-American relations, Mubarak said.

MUBARAK MEETS MUSKIE, MAKES STATEMENTS 2 DEC

NC030710 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2255 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 2 Dec (MENA)--Vice President Husni Mubarak has denied that Egypt is worried about the intentions of the administration of President-elect Ronald Reagan.

He said: The time has not come yet for Egypt to declare its opinion on the U.S. president-elect's policy toward the Middle East, because we must give the next administration a chance to study matters and for us to deal with it before we can say anything about the next administration.

Mubarak made this statement after his 1-hour meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie.

Mubarak said that Egypt hopes the relations between Egypt and the United States in the coming period will continue and even grow stronger.

Mubarak was speaking to correspondents in the U.S. State Department along with Edmund Muskie. Muskie expressed his happiness at receiving Husni Mubarak and praised President Anwar as-Sadat's efforts for peace and his contribution to the achievement of peace in the Middle East.

After a word of welcome by the U.S. secretary of state, Vice President Mubarak said that the United States is a friend of Egypt and its people, and Egypt's dealings with President Carter's administration over a period of 4 years will not be forgotten. He added that Egypt will also not forget the efforts exerted by President Carter personally and his administration to strengthen the relations with Egypt, to push the peace process and to establish the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty as a basis for the achievement of comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Mubarak added: Egypt will also not forget the colossal efforts exerted by President Carter's administration and by Secretary of State Muskie. In his speech Mubarak expressed Egypt's hope for an intensification of the peace efforts. He said that he does not think the administration of U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan will deviate from the line taken by President Carter's administration.

Asked about the possibility of holding a tripartite summit conference as had been proposed by President Carter [as received], Mubarak said: This will take place after the new administration takes office in January. He added that he will meet tomorrow with President-elect Reagan's assistants in order to get to know them and to brief them on Egypt's views on the various issues.

In reply to another question on what was termed as the Jordanian option in the Middle East peace process, Mubarak said: I do not know what this Jordanian option is. But if King Husayn wants to annex the West Bank to Jordan, we have no objection provided this occurs after a referendum on self-determination in the West Bank takes place.

Mubarak is due to meet tomorrow with David Rockefeller, chairman of the board of directors of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and will then be received by former President Gerald Ford and Vice President-elect George Bush. In the afternoon Mubarak will hold consultations with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee.

'ALI COMMENTS ON SYRIAN-JORDANIAN TENSION

NC021632 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated today that the Syrian and Jordanian concentrations will not at all exacerbate the situation in the region because there are other balances that prevent such an escalation.

He added that it may be that Syria wants to prevent Jordan from supporting Iraq in its war with Iran which has developed into a war of attrition which could compel Iraq to seek Arab assistance. Syria, he said, may also be after more aid or it may be trying to divert the Syrian people's attention from what is happening in Syria.

'Ali added: Certain big powers are trying to create a new Arab rift as reflected in the fact that Syria, Libya, the PLO and Southern Yemen support Iran while the rest of the Arab states support Iraq.

GHAZALAH INTERVIEWED ON ARMS, MIDEAST ISSUES

LD021547 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 29 Nov-5 Dec 80 pp 21-22

[Interview given to Sana' as-Sa'id by Egyptian Chief of Staff Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah in Cairo--date not given]

[Text] Cairo--[Question] What is Egypt's present position regarding the conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] In accordance with our plans, we do not and will not agree to be subservient to anyone. This was emphasized by President as-Sadat recently when he was asked if Egypt was subservient to the United States. We deal with the United States as equals. We also stay away from these dogfight currents. We look and see that international relations are fundamentally based on joint and mutual interests. Therefore, I say: We are not so stupid as to let any big power dominate our country and our destiny. We only look and see where we stand in this world and where our interests as an Egyptian, Arab country lie. We act on the basis of cooperation with any state whose interests coincide with the interests of the Arab nation. Our interests at present are with the United States; as for the Soviet Union, it threatens us.

[Question] Are you still eager to give military facilities to the United States under the new American administration? What is the extent and form of these facilities? Will you allow the United States to establish actual bases in Egypt to confront the Soviet danger?

[Answer] President as-Sadat has clearly stated that Egypt only gives facilities to the United States in order to help the Arabs to defend themselves against the Soviet danger. He has also emphasized that there are no bases. The president has even declared that he is prepared to give facilities to any Western European state wishing to contribute to confronting the Soviet threat in the area. As for the scale of the facilities, this subject is being studied and cannot be disclosed because it affects the security and safety of any plan drawn up to confront the Soviet threat.

[Question] Do these facilities include the Ras Banas base (on the Red Sea) and the development of the airport there to accommodate a 16,000-strong American force?

[Answer] Ras Banas is one of the areas in which facilities can be given. There is no truth in what has been said about the size of the American forces or about the development of this area.

[Question] Then, what is the purpose of the joint Egyptian-American military exercises?

[Answer] The purpose of the exercise that took place between an American Phantom squadron and Egyptian Phantom squadrons is to speed up the Egyptian Phantom squadrons' attainment of operational efficiency. This has been successfully achieved, and the American squadron has now returned to the United States. As for the joint exercise carried out with a small section of the American Rapid Deployment Force--about 1,400 soldiers--which ended last week, it was for both sides to gain experience in air operations.

[Question] What is the truth behind what is being said about Egypt's becoming a base on which the United States can rely as a springboard for launching its military operations, in addition to Somalia and Oman?

[Answer] The United States has a big base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. It also has another new base on a small island in the area around the Gulf.

Despite the fact that the facilities in Ras Banas have not yet been used, it is being said that Egypt will be an American springboard. I say that, even if the Americans use the Ras Banas base, that would not represent more than 10 percent of what they have in the area. As for our relationship with Somalia and Oman, it is excellent. Nothing proves this better than the fact that Egypt is the only country which is effectively helping Somalia in the fields of training and armament.

[Question] Despite the peace between it and Egypt, Israel continues to be in a state of war with the Arabs. Do you not believe that your commitment to the joint defense treaty with the Arab states is now regarded as impractical?

[Answer] I am astonished by your question. Where is the joint defense treaty? How can it exist among states which do not have diplomatic relations with each other. Arab states like Syria, Iraq and Jordan have sufficient arms to defend themselves should they want to fight. In the past, they have not participated in wars during the Arab-Israeli conflict. Those which participated did so in a limited, ineffective manner. Why did Syria send its forces to Lebanon, and why did Iraq fight Iran? Where is Libya which has 2,750 tanks and 400 planes? How many Libyans have died for the sake of Palestine? The answer is zero--not one.

[Question] This leads us to the Israeli raids on Lebanon, which are daily escalating. How does this accord with the state of peace between Egypt and Israel, particularly since protest against Israeli actions is not going beyond the usual verbal protests?

[Answer] This question must be put to the Arab countries that have boycotted Egypt and to the Syrian Army stationed in Lebanon. How can Egypt be asked to do something on a front that is hundreds of miles away from it, at a time when it is proceeding toward the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East? Where are King Husayn and his forces? Why should only Egypt be blamed?

[Question] Egypt continuously reiterates that it is ready to help any Arab country in the area. What are the limits of assistance that Egypt can give, and has Egypt given any actual military guarantees to any state in the area?

[Answer] There is a treaty between us and Sudan that provides for defending Sudan if it becomes the target of foreign aggression, because Sudan is very vital to Egypt. Also, if any Arab state becomes the target of any foreign aggression and falls prey to any foreign aggressors, this will definitely restrict Egypt's freedom of navigation and other activities. Therefore, the security of the Middle East and of the Arab nation is a joint security. It is on this premise that Egypt offered to help any Arab country to defend itself against foreign aggression, should it ask for such help. As for the amount of assistance, this depends on the type and magnitude of the aggression and on the country requesting such assistance.

[Question] Are you satisfied with the increasing U.S. influence in the area, or do you have some apprehensions that this influence, particularly following Ronald Reagan's victory and the revival of the rightist trend, might lead to a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] In fact it cannot be said that the U.S. influence in the area has increased; rather there are strong relations between many countries of the area and the United States. When the blatant Soviet threat became apparent after the invasion of Afghanistan and with the subsequent fall of some countries of the area into the Soviet lap, such as South Yemen and Ethiopia, there was a need for our cooperation with the other power in order to confront the Soviet bear because the capabilities of the area alone cannot stand up to the Soviet Union. Hence, the increased U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean.

[Question] How do you evaluate the current Iraq-Iran conflict?

[Answer] In the current Iraq-Iran conflict both sides are losers in the end. It appears that the countries that pushed Iraq and Iran into this war found it in their interest to bloody the noses of both sides. Therefore, both Iraq and Iran will lose this war, because victory is not achieved only by capturing territories but rather by the state emerging strong economically, politically and morally. Neither Iraq nor Iran will achieve this.

[Question] Since the Gulf war has been prolonged, where could it lead?

[Answer] Many foreign powers are now playing a major role in the Gulf war. There is no better evidence of this than what a U.S. official said recently--that the Soviet Union is supplying both Iraq and Iran with arms sufficient to prolong the war. How can this be, unless the Soviet Union has an interest in bleeding those countries and exhausting their economy and military strength?

[Question] Can the United States be the principal arms procurer to Egypt despite the special relations between it and Israel? Will this affect the type of weapons given to Egypt?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the United States can be the main supplier of arms, in view of its massive industrial capabilities. And we wish this to be so. This definitely will not affect the relations between it and Israel if the United States places its interests above the interests of any foreign state. The United States has given Israel arms enough to last it scores of years. It must now change its policy of supplying arms to Egypt so that Egypt will be able to face the dangers surrounding it. This is because, without stability and security in Egypt, there can be no stability in the Middle East. We have concluded an arms deal with the United States that includes the F-16 aircraft, which is the best aircraft in the U.S. arsenal. It also includes the M60A3 tank, which is an excellent tank. It includes armored vehicles and batteries of the improved Hawk missile. We are now negotiating other arms deals with it. Also, we have protocols with it for arms production in many fields of military industry. At the same time we have excellent relations with Britain and France in the field of armament.

[Question] But there is a gap between Egypt and Israel in the type of arms. While Israel is keen on obtaining superior offensive weapons, we find Egypt agreeing to buy any weapons.

[Answer] In fact the terms offensive and defensive weapons are flexible and not as accurate as they are understood to be. Israel has obtained the F-15 and F-16 aircraft, which are the latest aircraft it has. In fact both planes can carry out attack and defense tasks. At present we have preferred to obtain the F-16, which is for both defense and attack. Israel has the M60A3 tank, which we will also obtain. The gap between Israel and Egypt is only in quantity and not in type. This is bearing in mind the long-standing relations between Israel and the United States, which have endured far more than 30 years, while relations between Egypt and the United States are no more than 3 years old. Meanwhile, Europe produces planes, such as the Mirage and others, that are no less efficient than the F-15 or F-16.

[Question] It is being said that Israel is boosting its strength in preparation for the failure of Camp David. Are you prepared to face such a situation?

[Answer] Our armed forces' primary task is to defend Egypt and secure its borders on all fronts.

KURDISH RADIO CARRIES DEMOCRATIC FRONT CHARTER

JN021657 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Arabic 1620 GMT 1 Dec 80

["Text" of charter signed 28-29 November 1980 by the Democratic Party of Kurdistan, the Iraqi Communist Party and the Unified Socialist Party of Kurdistan]

[Text] The Democratic Iraqi Front cooperation charter:

Our country is passing through a fierce and total crisis, resulting from the policies of the fascist and dictatorial Ba'thist regime. The regime has failed to hide this crisis, despite its helpless attempts to veil it with misleading propaganda and its huge wastage of oil revenues, in the form of bribes to circles both inside and outside the country.

Among the signs of this crisis are the increasing isolation of the ruling clique on both the domestic and Arab levels, the ever growing discontent of the people, the expanding struggle of the opposition ranks and the increasing contradictions and bloody conflicts among members of the ruling clique themselves. The monopolistic practices of the regime--which is governing the country by using police methods, without any adherence to norms, values and ethical principles and in accord with unprecedented and arbitrary legislation; by expanding the organs of suppression; by resorting to murder, torture and punishment of nationalist elements, regardless of their political beliefs; by carrying out large-scale national and sectarian discrimination; by adopting a chauvinist racist scheme, particularly against the Kurdish people and communities; and by leading the national economy toward a state of chaos in its various areas of industry, commerce, agriculture and livestock through wasting resources--have led Iraq to this deeply-rooted crisis.

Beyond all of this is the regime's linkage of our national economy with that of the capitalist and imperialist market, which resulted in the enrichment of a parasitic opportunistic group at the expense of the masses, and, above all, the regime's suspicious scheme that is hostile to the Arab liberation movement and all progressive revolutions and movements, as well as its exposed tendency to coordinate and collude with reactionary circles.

Our country's salvation from this crisis depends on the overthrow of the dictatorial regime and the establishment of a new regime that can spread democracy throughout Iraq, secure genuine self-rule for Kurdistan and contribute effectively in the Arab nation's battle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

No party can accomplish these vital objectives alone. Thus, the only means of accomplishing them is through the alliance of the various national parties and powers that oppose imperialism, Zionism and reaction. The adoption of such a method will secure the mobilization and the massing of the people's capabilities and the friendship of the various powers of socialist liberation and of the entire world as well.

The experiences of our national movement also point out that our people's victories can be attributed to the existence of an alliance among the people's parties and national powers, while the setbacks and defeats were always the result of divisions and dismemberment among the national powers and parties.

The exertion of efforts to bring about a comprehensive, democratic and national alliance is the duty of all [word indistinct], national party and sincere Iraqis. Therefore, we do not consider our rapprochement to be a substitute for the inspired comprehensive alliance. This rapprochement among our parties is only one of the efforts now being undertaken by the various national and progressive Iraqi parties and powers to establish the front of struggle by which to achieve our people's aspirations to liberty, democracy and social progress.

We are struggling to achieve the following goals:

1. To overthrow the dictatorial rule and establish a national coalition government that would represent all parties and elements struggling against imperialism, reaction and dictatorship. We want to end the extraordinary and oppressive situation; to abolish the vestiges of the dictatorial regime and to spread democracy in the society and the state; to liberate all prisoners and political detainees by issuing an immediate and comprehensive general amnesty; to ban arbitrary arrest, physical and psychological torture and the eliciting of confessions through deliberate torture; to return all who have been discharged and all political, national, civilian and military figures who have been pursued to their jobs and schools; to return their nationalities to those citizens who have been deprived of them and deported; to dissolve the general security organ, all oppressive organs, extraordinary courts, bodies, laws and institutions that restrict liberties; to purge the state organs of reactionary and corrupt elements; to give free rein to the political organizations and activities of parties and nationalist groups and to the establishment of trade and social unions for workers, peasants, youth, students, women and others; to establish freedom of the press and expression of opinions and the freedom to demonstrate, strike and convene popular meetings; to conduct an honest and comprehensive investigation of such crimes perpetrated against the sons of the people as assassinations, executions, murder under torture and the exploitation of power in order to loot, steal, embezzle and bribe, and to refer the criminals to justice; to abolish the monopolies that have been imposed by the political authorities, armed forces and social and trade unions and the policy of imposing the Ba'thist creed and national, religious and sectarian discrimination; to lead the country to the stage where a natural constitutional and democratic atmosphere can prevail, by establishing democratic law for the election of a national council and a permanent constitution, based on the principle of direct and equal general elections conducted through secret ballot and in a democratic atmosphere, which would, in turn, guarantee the freedom of elections for national parties, voters snd candidates.

2. To solve the Kurdish issue by finding a peaceful solution based on recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Kurdish people and minorities; by moving to bolster the fraternity and cooperation of struggle between them and the Arabs; by confronting racist and chauvinistic concepts and prejudices and parochial national concepts and jingoism. All of this requires the liquidation of the vestiges of the policy of national oppression, Arabization and expulsion; the guarantee of the Kurdish people's complete right to self-administration, within the framework of all administrative units that have a Kurdish majority, while taking into consideration Kurdistan's geographical and historical position; the establishment of a new democratic legislation for self-rule in the province of Kurdistan, which would be based on guaranteeing the Kurdish people's administration of their own affairs and free election of their representatives; the establishment of a representative council, deriving from a legislative and elected committee and playing the special role of the central power (?except) for affairs of defense, foreign policy, general economic planning, currency and central financial policy; the guarantee of a just representation of the Kurdish people in the bodies of central power, commensurate with their proportion of the total population of the country; the consideration of the Kurdish language as the official language of the province of Kurdistan and the guarantee of freedom of instruction in the national language; special attention to reviving and developing the national and progressive heritage and culture, by giving attention to the Kurdish press, reestablishing the Kurdish cultural seminar, promoting the University of As-Sulaymaniyah and establishing all necessary institutes and other academic institutions.

The displaced people should be returned to their former places and their villages and destroyed homes should be rebuilt. Iraqi nationality should be granted to the Faylis [Fayliyin], the Umeris [Umeriyin] and the Guis [Guiyin]. Those citizens who have been exposed to aggression must be speedily compensated for the losses they have sustained. A crash development plan for Kurdistan must be drafted and the necessary funds to implement this plan must be allocated, in order to wipe out the backwardness that results from the national discrimination policy, the wars of aggression and the exploitation of tourist returns and Kurdistan's resources. Support must be given to progressive forces and masses all over Kurdistan in their struggle against imperialism and reaction, in cooperation with all progressive forces in the region. The minorities must be given their legitimate cultural rights. They must have the right to make their languages a medium for instruction, to revive their national heritage and to own newspapers and cultural and social institutions. They must be given their rights to an autonomous administration wherever they constitute a majority and must be represented in the autonomous bodies in accord with their proportion of the population.

3. To rebuild the amred forces and the police, so that they can become democratic establishments in terms of their structures and tasks. The army and the police must give allegience to the people and the homeland and must devote their strength to the defense of national independence and supreme national interests. This requires a large-scale and comprehensive purge of the corrupt reactionary and chauvinistic elements upon which the dictatorial regime has been depending. The criteria of patriotism, efficiency and sincerity must be considered in employment and in recruitment for the armed forces' institutions. All military men who have been expelled from the army because of their national political activities must be reinstated. The trends toward monopolization and toward sectarian, bigoted and racial bias must be uprooted. Discrimination on the bases of nationality, religion or community must be abandoned. Relations based on the tyrannic regime's methods must be replaced with democratic military relations among the officers and men. The methods of deporting and repressing the soldiers because of their political and party affiliations must also be abandoned. The armed forces must be reeducated in the spirit of sincerity toward the people and hostility to imperialism, Zionism and reaction. The armed forces should be strengthened, to raise their combat ability, and the masses should be armed, to increase their resistance and ability to defend national independence.

4. To adopt a progressive economic policy based on scientific planning that will create and develop gains for the workers, peasants and all of the people. This policy must insure the investment of oil returns in the building of a balanced and independent national economy, which will put an end to the country's total reliance on oil and terminate Iraq's ties with the world capitalist market, which impairs our national economy. There should be a programmed development of the economic, industrial, agricultural, commercial and services sectors. In the interest of the people and the homeland and with a view to tackling the legacy of destruction brought by the successive wars in Kurdistan. There should be coordination among the foreign countries' contributions, so as to build an integrated and developed economic base that will lay the material fundation for continued social progress. The activities of the private and mixed sectors must be directed, so as to develop the country's economy and to bring prosperity to the people. A correct financial policy should be adopted, to avoid waste and to allocate funds primarily for productive areas. National income must be redistributed, in order to limit the blatant differences in income and to alleviate the consequences of the increased cost of living, high prices and inflation.

The chronic living problems of the workers and peasants and of all toiling people must be dealt with. The essential services for them must be provided, their wages must be increased, their housing problem must be solved and they should be given means of transport and essential commodities at reasonable prices. The agrarian reform must be completed, in the interest of the peasants. The rights of the peasants must be insured by establishing societies and cooperative organizations and by making available the means of modernizing and developing agricultural production and of raising the living, cultural and health standards of Iraqi rural areas.

5. To contribute effectively to the Arab nation's battle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, in order to defeat the Camp David scheme, destroy the U.S.-Zionist-As-Sadat alliance and support the Egyptian people's struggle against their traitorous rulers; to offer effective material and moral support for the struggle waged by the Palestinian Arab people and the PLO to restore their rights, return to their territory, decide their future and establish their national independent state; to support the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, Syria's steadfastness and the Lebanese people's struggle against the pressures and aggression of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary forces; to coordinate the Arab masses' struggle and to unify the factions of the Arab national liberation movement into a comprehensive front, struggling against the Arab reactionary regimes and forces and the foreign quarters behind them; to realize the best forms of political, economic, cultural and military coordination and cooperation between Iraq and the national Arab regimes; to employ all necessary forms of struggle, including the oil weapon, to liberate the occupied Arab territories, liquidate the imperialist hegemony in the Arab homeland and to march forward toward the establishment of Arab unity on sound democratic bases, taking into consideration the Kurdish people's national rights into consideration, should Iraq join this Arab unity; to establish solidarity with the Iranian revolution against U.S. imperialism, Zionism and the remnants of the shah's regime, in order to consolidate Iran's independence and social progress and to achieve the legitimate aspirations of all peoples and nationalities that coexist in the Iranian Republic.

6. To adopt an independent foreign policy that serves our national and patriotic issues and contributes to the attainment of international detente, the safeguarding of world peace, the development of the nonaligned movement on the basis of hostility to imperialism in both its old and new forms, including its schemes and aggressive military blocs; to cooperate with national and progressive regimes and national and popular liberation movements everywhere; and to consolidate the ties of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, considering this to be one of the basic guarantees of success for our just struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, so as to move our countries forward on the path of social progress.

Signed: The Democratic Party of Kurdistan/Iraq, the Iraqi Communist Party, the Unified Socialist Party of Kurdistan, 28 November 1980.

INA TEAM REPORTS ON MILITARY ACTION IN IRAN

JN030704 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0300 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The valiant soldiers of Saddam Husayn continued to deal strong blows to the Persian enemy's positions in the sectors of Abadan, Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] and the Shatt al-'Arab as well as in the sectors that fall to the east and west of the Karun River. Our soldiers inflicted grave losses on the fleeing enemy remnants. Our valiant forces have tightened their grip on these sectors, scoring further victories over the Persian aggressors in the battle of dignity and honor.

The INA team to the various sectors yesterday witnessed how our valiant forces dealt painful blows to the enemy positions and destroyed enemy artillery, whose fire was opened indiscriminately as a result of collapsing enemy morale.

A military commander told the INA team that our forces have always demonstrated superiority as a result of their high morale and combat efficiency. He said that our valiant forces have managed to heroically mop up an area in Abadan of enemy lements, who attempted to infiltrate into the area. He added that our forces captured a number of the enemy.

An enemy officer who is a prisoner told the team that the morale of the Persian enemy is extremely low, and that our valiant forces checked a Persian attack in Khowr-e Bahmanshir--inflicting grave losses in life and equipment on the enemy forces.

The team said that from time to time enemy personnel are being captured by our forces. Enemy prisoners have admitted that their losses in life and equipment in the Abadan-Khowr-e Bahmanshir area have been great. The team added that Iraqi helicopters have played an important role during the past 2 days on the Abadan-(Shaykh Budayr) axis and scored direct hits on vital enemy targets.

At a frontline position, the team met with an Arabistan fighter. He asserted that he had participated in several operations against the Persian enemy positions. He said that the guards of charlatan Khomeyni forced his family to leave their home during the battles, and that he was prevented from entering school due to the Persian regime's oppressive measures and maltreatment.

A military commander in the Abadan sector told the INA team that our valiant armed forces clashed with an enemy forces that tried to infiltrate our positions. Our forces destroyed the enemy force and killed 11 soldiers. They captured a number of light and medium weapons, one officer and one soldier. He said that enemy morale is collapsing and that it is avoiding confrontations with our valiant forces.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES MESSAGE TO UN COMMITTEE

JN021100 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Dec (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has said that the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people and that of the Arab nation against the Zionist occupation has drawn world attention to the real tragedy to which these people are subjected.

In a message addressed to the chairman of the UN committee on the rights of the Palestinian people, on the occasion of the international day for solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people, President Saddam Husayn said: We and all other honest people in the world understand that the Zionist enemy, who set up its alien entity in Palestine with the imperialist forces, still enjoys the material, political, military and economic support of these forces.

His excellency added that for this boundless support the Zionist entity is disavowing and ignoring all the UN resolutions and recommendations. The Zionist entity has even escalated its barbaric attacks on the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, particularly the sons of southern Lebanon. The Zionist enemy has also stepped up its daily practices such as usurpation of lands and annexation of these to its entity.

President Saddam Husayn said that the United Nations has adopted hundreds of resolutions supporting the Palestinian people's rights and condemning the Zionist entity's aggressions. Your committee, the president added, also adopted scores of recommendations that called for condemning the Zionist entity and stressed the need to enable the Palestinian people to practice their legitimate rights included in the UN bylaws and the human rights provisions.

In his message, the president said that these recommendations and resolutions were shelved and remained unimplemented. This indicates that this entity flouts all human values and laws. It would not have dared to do so had it not been for the support given to this entity by the imperialist countries led by the United States.

President Saddam Husayn pointed out that several world countries, whose peoples suffered under the yoke of direct occupation by big powers when parts of Arab Palestine were usurped so that an alien entity could be established, have now become free and enjoy seats at the UN General Assembly. This compelled this international institution to assume a deeper and more comprehensive task in representing the world nations. It also enabled the peoples, which had long suffered from oppression and violation of rights, to express their opinions.

The president added that the United States, which claims that it is a democratic and free country that respects human rights, has made itself a partner with the Zionist entity and with the Egyptian president who has sold out his people and the Arab nation through the Camp David plot. This plot is aimed at wiping out the Palestinian people's rights and imposing an abnormal situation on the Arab nation. We will resist this situation with all our strength.

President Saddam Husayn asserted that the struggle against world Zionism, which was condemned by the UN General Assembly as a racist movement, is a protracted and bitter one due to the support this movement is receiving from world imperialism, particularly the United States.

His excellency said that this makes it incumbent upon the Arab nation to intensify its struggle and sacrifices. It also makes it incumbent upon the Third World peoples, who long suffered from hegemony and violation of rights, and upon the honest people in the world to promote their understanding of and support for the Palestinian people and all peoples suffering from oppression or violation of rights.

The president said: Today, we in Iraq have a similar problem. We were forced to wage a vicious war against a neighboring country with whom we wished to have good relations based on mutual respect and non-encroachment on rights. Again, we find that the United States is supporting this country which carried out attacks on our land and people for about 2 years, a matter which prompted us to defend ourselves and our citizens' safety and security.

Concluding his message, President Saddam Husayn expressed his appreciation for the efforts the committee is exerting to enlighten the world about the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

SAUDI DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS WITH AMMAN LEADERSHIP

King Husayn Reception

JN021809 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn received His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard in Saudi Arabia, at the An-Nadwah palace this afternoon.

Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz conveyed a message to his majesty from His Majesty Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the chief of the royal Hashemite court, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces and the foreign minister.

The meeting was also attended by the Saudi ambassador in Amman.

Husayn, Badran Meeting

LD022046 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2012 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Amman, 2 Dec (SPA)--His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan tonight called on the second deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard, His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at his highness' place of residence at the guest palace in Amman. The meeting was attended by Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran by Staff Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; and by the assistant deputy commander of the national guard, Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Tuwayjiri.

Army Commander Meeting

LD021940 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Amman, 2 Dec (SPA)--Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy premier and commander of the national guard tonight received at his place of residence the guest palace in Amman, Staff Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces. The meeting was attended by the assistant deputy commander of the national guard, Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Tuwayjiri, and by the kingdom's ambassador in Jordan, Shaykh Ibrahim as-Sultan.

Departure 3 Dec

JN031224 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard in Saudi Arabia, left Amman at noon today. The prince was carrying a message from King Husayn in response to the message that his majesty received from King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

His highness the prince was seen off by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, the Saudi ambassador and Saudi Embassy staff in Amman.

ABU 'AWDAH DENIES REPORTS ON SYRIAN CONDITIONS

JN031244 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah today officially denied reports that Jordan had accepted what is described as the conditions set by Syria for withdrawing its forces from the Jordanian-Syrian borders.

In a statement to AFP, the information minister said: What we have heard is a matter based on false and fabricated assumptions, because Jordan did not train the Muslim brothers or grant them assistance. Jordan is also committed to its adherence to the fact that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. These two matters have repeatedly been confirmed by Jordan.

In an exclusive statement to the JORDAN NEWS AGENCY about the same subject, Abu 'Awdah said that Jordan has not received any such conditions and that no one has conveyed any conditions to it, but what was attributed to Syrian officials, that is that Jordan has accepted their conditions, is a deception in a desperate attempt by the Syrian authorities to establish their false allegations that Jordan is responsible for aiding the Muslim Brothers and that Jordan has disavowed its recognition of the PLO. These are the two fabricated allegations to which the Syrian authorities resort to justify the massing of their troops along the borders with Jordan.

The minister said that this is what is behind the Syrian allegations. The Syrian authorities dare not announce these motives for they would have a negative impact on the Syrian regime's image on the pan-Arab level.

DAILY SAYS SYRIAN STAND ENDANGERS REGION

JN030859 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 3 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AL-AKHBAR's editorial says: One of the facts that Damascus' rulers are ignoring is that the Arab citizen has achieved enough awareness and discrimination to prevent him from being taken in by slogans and stands that have no basis and are against the interest of the nation and its pan-Arab objectives.

At a time when the Syrian regime is escalating its campaigns against Jordan and deploying more forces along the borders on the pretext of protecting security and stability in Syria, His Majesty King Husayn warns of the developments on the borders, not only out of concern for the security and stability of Jordan, but because this situation gravely endangers the present and future of the Arab nation and threatens to return the area and the Arab arena to the circle of polarized conflicts and designs by the superpowers to influence and control the destiny of the peoples of the entire region.

In Syria they consider their own interests as rulers; but here in Jordan, we think of the nation's interest and of pan-Arab issues, and of protecting the peoples of the region from the dangers of foreign hegemony and control.

Every Arab citizen in Syria, Jordan and throughout the great homeland realizes this major distinction between the clear, firm pan-Arab stand of Jordan and the stand of the Syrian regime, which is trying to push the Syrian Army into a war with the Jordanian Army, which stands along the longest confrontation line with the enemy. Hence, all the accusations and pretexts given by the rulers of Damascus to cover up for their stand which is in contradiction with the simplest requirements of the battle with the Zionist enemy are exposed. The aim behind the Syrian stand is the transfer of the battle to the Arab arena out of spite for Jordan, because it supported Iraq in its pan-Arab battle.

The paper concludes: It is unnecessary to reiterate the Jordanian stand regarding the PLO because it is familiar and clear, especially to the various leaderships in the region. It is, however, necessary to clarify one point. This point is that the PLO's independence is being threatened by the quarters that are attempting to contain and influence it. This is evidenced by the fact that these quarters do not allow the PLO to carry out armed operations from their territories. This is not only presently the case, but has been the case for many years. The Palestinian organizations are aware of this fact.

LABOR UNIONS ISSUE STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF KING

JN021847 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] The General Federation of Labor Unions in Jordan today expressed support for the wise leadership of His Majesty King Husayn, who firmly faces the Camp David conspiracy and all proposals for unilateral solutions.

In a statement issued today, the federation said that King Husayn is deeply concerned over supporting Arab solidarity, reflecting pan-Arab stands and consolidating the steadfastness of our brothers in the occupied territories in their just struggle against the Zionist occupation authorities.

The federation denounced the press campaigns waged by the Syrian radio and wondered how it could use this style of lies, intrigue and falsehoods at a time when it is supposed to be the voice of our people and of our great nation's conscience.

The federation called upon the leaders of the two fraternal countries to exercise self-restraint and to restore normal fraternal relations, in order to achieve the wishes and aspirations of our Arab people and so that our army in Jordan and Syria can return to its normal place in facing the Zionist enemy.

The statement also said that Jordanian laborers are overcome with sorrow and sadness to see the military concentrations on the border at a time when our rifles must be directed toward our mutual enemy, who is occupying our Arab land in Palestine, Golan and the Sinai. It added that we are in dire need of unifying efforts, purifying atmospheres and rising above superficial and marginal disputes, particularly after Arab Egypt has been removed from the battle by the Camp David agreement and given the Zionist enemy's preparation to usurp more Arab land.

The statement called upon the Arab leaders to shoulder their historic responsibilities and to confront the evil conspiracies against our nation's existence, civilization and future.

The statement asserted that Jordan has never and will never be devoted to anything but its nation and will always care for this nation's ambitions and aspirations. Jordan is a citadel of steadfastness and a rock upon which all Zionist expansionist ambitions in the Arab land founder.

USSR'S KUZNETSOV CONTINUES TALKS IN DAMASCUS

Treaty Ratification

JN021405 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus--The instruments of ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR were exchanged at the guest palace in Damascus at 1030 today.

Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member and prime minister, and Vasiliy Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo alternate member and first vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, exchanged the instruments of ratification of the treaty in a ceremony that was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Walid Hamdun, deputy prime minister for services affairs; 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Gen Mustafa Talas, defense minister and deputy commander in chief of the armed forces; Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, information minister; Muhammad Ghabbash, minister of supply and internal trade; Yusuf Ju'aydani, minister of social and labor affairs [title as heard]; Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad, education minister; 'Adnan Nashshabah, director of the East European desk at the Foreign Ministry; several top officials of the Foreign Ministry and Cabinet; Vladimir Yukhin, Soviet ambassador in Damascus; and the Soviet Embassy staff.

The ceremony was also attended by several correspondents of papers and Arab and foreign news agencies.

Following the exchange of the two instruments of ratification, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm delivered a speech, at the outset of which he welcomes the visiting delegation, saying: As we conclude the procedures ratifying the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, which was signed in Moscow by Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Leonid Brezhnev, by exchanging these instruments, we would like to stress the importance of this treaty. Indeed, this treaty is significant where the promotion of bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields is concerned. It also serves the interest of the Arab Syrian people, the Arab nation and the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Al-Kasm added: President Hafiz al-Asad described this treaty in a way that reflected this conviction when he said, in his speech at the Kremlin: The treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries represents a unique historic landmark in the march if bilateral relations and to the foundation upon which these relations are founded, giving increasing and continuing impetus to cooperation between our two countries. Indeed, such cooperation, which takes numerous forms, should be expanded to include all fields.

Al-Kasm affirmed that a treaty that plays such a significant role in bolstering and developing the relations of friendship between Syria and the Soviet Union would be met with apprehension and dissatisfaction by colonialist and imperialist powers and by those in collusion with these powers. In fact, much apprehension and dissatisfaction was manifested during the period that followed the signing of the treaty in Moscow.

However, Al-Kasm pointed out these reactions only make us more determined to strengthen the ties linking our two states--ties based on loyalty--and to continue our sound course, our work to achieve the interests of our peoples and to promote the struggle being waged to achieve a just peace in our region. Indeed, such a peace cannot be achieved without aggressive Israel's withdrawal from all of the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and the recongnition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, particularly their right to return, determine their fate and establish their i..dependent state on their national soil.

Al-Kasm concluded by saying: As we implement the treaty of friendship and cooperation, we feel confident that our mutual loyalty will always guide us in implementing it. We are also confident that the treaty will bear fruit and will achieve its goals, in its capacity as a firm base for developing bilateral relations and a foundation upon which the world's socialist, progressive and liberal elements will depend in their confrontation of imperialist and reactionary plots. Kuznetsov also delivered a speech in which he affirmed that this treaty signed by Presidents al-Asad and Brezhnev is now enforced, adding that such an event is of great significance to relations between our two countries and international relations alike.

Kuznetsov pointed out that the treaty is also of special significance in terms of working to end the threatening hotbed of tension in the Middle East. He added that we in the Soviet Union greatly appreciate cooperation with Syria and Syria's contribution to rallying the Arab nation's efforts in the struggle against the aides and intrigues of imperialism and against the Israeli aggression and its effects. Kuznetsov said that the Arabs' power lies in their unity, which is why the imperialist powers are attempting to sow discord, exacerbate tension in relations among Arab states, create hotbeds of disputes on problems that could be solved through peaceful means and strike at the just Arab issue. Kuznetsov reiterated the Soviet Union's support for the Arab struggle against imperialist aggression, saying: This represents our firm and principled course, the purpose of which is to achieve a radical and comprehensive settlement for the Middle East dispute, just peace and true democracy.

Kuznetsov affirmed that the conditions requisite to such a peace are well known: complete Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the guarantee of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights to determine their fate, including their right to establish their state. Kuznetsov stressed that the treaty does not include any undeclared goals or secret provisions. Indeed, Kuznetsov added, every line of this treaty affirms the principles of peace, peaceful cooperation and the equality of sovereign states. Kuznetsov pointed out that the treaty includes neither threats to other states nor any intention of undermining other states' interests, adding that this is the radical difference between this treaty and the disgraceful Camp David accords, through which the imperialist powers are attempting to impose their will on other states, in order to make them partners in their aggressive schemes. Kuznetsov concluded saying: The treaty will be developed and bolstered in the interest of our countries' peoples and world peace.

A press statement on this visit will be issued at 2000 Damascus local time and 2100 Moscow time.

Press Statement

JN021951 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 Dec 80

["Text" of 2 December press statement issued in Damascus and Moscow on the exchange of ratification instruments of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR]

[Text] On 2 December 1980 in Damascus, Comrade 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member and prime minister, and Comrade Vasiliy Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo alternate member and first vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, exchanged the instruments of ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR, which was signed in Moscow on 8 October 1980 by Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party secretary general and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Consequently, this important political treaty, which will contribute to the realization of a higher level of Syrian-Soviet cooperation, the development of bilateral friendship and the attainment of a just and lating peace in the Middle East, is now enforced as of 2 December 1980.

President's Reception

JN022159 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] At 2015 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his accompanying delegation.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Vladimir Yukhin, Soviet ambassador in Damascus.

At the outset of the meeting Kuznetsov conveyed the warmest greetings and best wishes of Chairman Brezhnev and all of the Soviet leaders to President al-Asad, stressing their respect for the president. He also extended his congratulations on the ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union. He praised the treaty and stressed its importance in strengthening and developing bilateral relations.

President al-Asad welcomed Kuznetsov and his companions and expressed pleasure at the ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation by the exchange of documents. He stressed that the treaty is a very great work and an important development in the two countries' relations. He said that it is the result of long-term joint cooperation between the two friendly countries and will be the basis for further development of the two countries' friendship and cooperation in all fields.

The president pointed out that imperialism, Zionism and their agents received the treaty with concern. He added that our people's masses, who realize that the consolidation of relations between Syria and the Soviet Union is in the service of the two countries' joint interests, have denounced the attempts made by Zionism, imperialism and reaction to cast doubt on the treaty.

Their discussion then tackled developments in the situation in the region and international developments subsequent to President al-Asad's meeting with the Soviet leaders in October. During the conversation Comrade Kuznetsov praised Syria's principled course, its confrontation of the Israeli aggression and its efforts at Arab solidarity on the basis of opposing imperialism. He stressed the Soviet Union's eagerness to bolster its relations with Syria, as well as to bolster Syria's position, stressing that Syria receives primary attention among the friendly states.

Viewpoints were identical on the topics discussed, including the Iraq-Iranian war. At the end of the meeting President Hafiz al-Asad asked Kuznetsov to convey his greetings to Chairman Brezhnev, the Soviet leaders and the Soviet peoples.

RADIO REACTS TO JORDAN PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

JN022040 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Mudar Badran, His Majesty King Husayn's prime minister, made a long speech yesterday in the National Consultative Council, within the context of the campaign of hatred launched against Syria by the Jordanian regime. It seems that the U.S. and Israeli instructions and the encouragement they give his majesty to stand against Syria made Mr Mudar Badran resort to threats and forewarnings.

He attempted to sow discord between the one people in Syria and Jordan when he said: The Syrians inspected the identity cards of Jordanian citizens and showed cordiality and good treatment to the Palestinian Jordanians. He said that the Syrian authorities mistreated the East Bank Jordanians. Mudar Badran forgets that Syria, while deeply loving our people in the West Bank, considers the people of the East Bank the same as those of the West Bank and as those of Syria. Syria regards them as members of the same family, facing the same fate. They are the same chapter in the Arab book, as was stated by King Husayn during the efforts to establish Syrian-Jordanian unity.

In his speech at the National Consultative Council Badran also attempted to falsify the proceedings of the joint Syrian-Jordanian march, saying: It ceased because of the Syrians' insistence on speedily establishing unity. This is true, because Syria's greatest goal is to achieve unity. Syria demands speedy implementation of unity between any two Arab countries. However, Mr Mudar Badran forgets that he became prime minister the first time to achieve the goal of creating disunity with Syria. Our Jordanian people know this. Badran attempted to deny any responsibility for supporting the killing and destructive acts in Syria. He did not refer to the Syrian television broadcasts that pointed out his personal role in killing innocent people, which will not be forgotten or forgiven by the Syrian people. Badran also attacked the PLO and accused it of not being capable of an independent decision. He said that the PLO was exposed to pressures so that it would not take part in the Amman conference. This Badran statement come within the Jordanian regime's attempts to steal the PLO's right to represent the Palestinian Arab people and to impose Jordan's hegemony on the PLO.

Mudar Badran also renewed His Majesty King Husayn's support for the mad war launched by Saddam Husayn against the Iranian Islamic Revolution.

MADRID PAPER: KHADDAM CLAIMS JORDAN-ISRAEL TIES

LD030907 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 29 Nov 80 p 4

[Ignacio Cembrero interview in Damascus with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam: "Jordan Maintains Contacts With Israeli Circles Under Camp David Agreements"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Damascus--Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who is 48 years of age and a confidant of President al-Asad, has told EL PAIS that Jordan is cooperating with the United States and certain Israeli circles--in a clear allusion to the labor opposition--to find a solution to the Near East conflict to the detriment of the PLO.

In the first interview granted since the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Moscow and Damascus, Al-Halim Khaddam attributed the deterioration in relations between Jordan and Syria to the change in Jordanian policy and the support given by King Husayn to the "reactionary" rebellion in Syria.

Question: Are the relaunching of the so-called Jordanian option--involving transferring administration of the territories occupied by Israel to Jordan--and the alleged Jordanian support for the rebellion in Syria the principal causes which have prompted Damascus not to take part in the Amman Arab summit?

Answer: There can be no doubt that Jordan, which maintains special contacts with some Israeli circles, was seeking at the Amman summit Arab endorsement to attempt to extricate the Camp David agreements from the deadlock in which they find themselves. And at the same time it is playing a leading role in this process to the detriment of the PLO. At Amman, Jordan succeeded in persuading some Arab countries to embark on this path, but the absence of the principal Arab protagonists of the confrontation--Syria, the PLO and Lebanon--thwarted King Husayn's maneuver. The PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and no country has the right to speak on its behalf.

We sought the conference's postponement because we do not believe that an effective strategy against Israel can be formulated while the Arab world is so divided. And I have in mind not only the complicity of JOrdan and Iraq with the Syrian internal rebellion but also the tension between Iraq and Libya, between Saudi Arabia and Libya, between Algeria and Morocco and among the countries of the Atabian Peninsula.

Question: What similarities are there between the Soviet-Syrian treaty of friendship and cooperation and those signed previously by the USSR with Iraq? What is the scope of the treaty?

Answer: The treaty which we signed in Moscow has been published, and those who so wish can compare it with others. It is a treaty of friendship and cooperation which strengthens the Arab cause vis-a-vis the Camp David process sponsored by the United States--an imnipresent country in the region through its basesand Israel. It is absurd to imagine that Soviet support is not necessary. It is essential in order to counter U.S. influence. Kuznetsov (Kosygin's successor) [as published] will soon be visiting Damascus to ratify it. It may be spelled out that, contrary to what a certain section of the British press has asserted, the treaty contains no secret clauses.

Question: The Western press and Iraq have asserted that it is a defense treaty so as to be able to tackle Syria's internal problems.

Answer: It is not a defense treaty because we are a nonaligned country and wish to remain so. The claim that we are ensuring ourselves with it against internal problems is both foolish and absurd, and it is not worthwhile replying to this. It forms no part of our foreign policy to resort to external aid to resolve matters of an internal nature. Those who have asserted this know perfectly well that Syria has successfully surmounted the wave of terrorism incited from abroad.

Question: Do you believe that President-elect Ronald Reagan's new administration could further exacerbate the atmosphere in the Near East?

Answer: The new U.S. administration should not be judged on the basis of its election campaign. We hope that the Reagan team, once it is in the White House, will not act in accordance with its previous statements.

Question: Are you taking diplomatic steps to prevent the Israeli parliament from possibly deciding to annex the Golan Heights?

Answer: We are maintaining intensive diplomatic contacts, and have reported the matter to the UN General Assembly. If annexation occurs, it will be additional proof of Israel's aggressive and expansionist nature.

Question: What course does Syria expect the war between Iraq and Iran to take, and how will this outcome affect the two regimes and Damascus' relations with Baghdad and Tehran?

Answer: This war is deplorable; the losers are the peoples of the region. On the other hand, imperialism and, specifically, Israel, have benefited. Previously we believed in unity with Iraq and had taken certain steps in this direction. But Saddam Husayn thwarted it. Afterward, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi took the initiative, in the name of Libya, of proposing a merger to us. We accepted his gesture with great satisfaction. In our opinion, there is nothing more noble than unity between two Arab peoples.

Question: Following Prime Minister Suarez' visit to Damascus, what is the state of relations between Spain and Syria?

Answer: Syria and the Arab world in general attach great importance to cooperation with the Spanish state, since we believe that there are many factors which unite us. For this reason we are seeking to intensify our relations in all fields. Prime Minister Suarez' visit was an important step in this direction.

DAMASCUS NOTES REPORTS ON U.S. AID TO JORDAN

JN021411 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] News agencies quote officials in the U.S. State Department as saying that the Carter administration is studying with sympathy a demand by Jordan calling for acceleration in the dispatch of ammunition and military equipment as a result of the existing tension with Syria.

Following a meeting yesterday with Husni Mubarak, As-Sadat's vice president, Warren Christopher affirmed that the United States will supply Jordan with U.S. arms and military equipment if the dispute with Syria continues.

TISHRIN Comment

JN030835 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 3 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Writing under the caption "Why Are the United States and Israel Concerned About King Husayn?" the newspaper TISHRIN says: The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, McHenry, who is the current chairman of the UN Security Council, has held unofficial talks with the council members on developments in the Jordanian-Syrian crisis. Press reports have noted that this is one of few times that the Security Council--though unofficially--has discussed a crisis prior to its explosion, and that McHenry might ask the council to convene this week.

McHenry's move in the Security Council is not the sole U.S. move. It was preceded by Edmund Muskie's announcement, which clearly and beyond any doubt means the U.S. embracing of the Jordanian regime. Muskie said: The security of King Husayn's regime is of concern to the United States. Other U.S. officials also made statements supporting King Husayn and showing concern for maintaining this regime.

TISHRIN adds: The same applies to Tel Aviv. In Tel Aviv, Israeli officials have over the last few days expressed concern about maintaining King Husayn's regime and stated their readiness to attack Syria in defense of this regime. The news agencies and press have said that Israeli Chief of Staff Eitan's statement about possible intervention by Israeli forces against Syria in support for King Husayn's regime was coupled with the massing of Israeli forces along the border with Syria.

The Israeli radio in Arabic has been concentrating its commentaries against Syria and in defense of King Husayn's regime. In its commentary entitled "A Remark," the Israeli radio yesterday reiterated the accusations being levelled by King Husayn's regime against Syria and the PLO, as well as against the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. As expected, the tone is the same in Washington and Tel Aviv. A spokesman for the Israeli Government has asserted that consultations are continuing between Israel and the United States on the so-called the Syrian threats against Jordan.

Commenting on U.S.-Israeli support for King Husayn's regime and its suspicious stands, TISHRIN says that U.S.-Israeli support for King Husayn's regime is not due to King Husayn being committed to the Arab summits' resolutions and working to liberate the occupied Arab land, to guarantee the national rights of the Palestinian people, to unify the Arabs and to marshal their resources and forces along the lines of confrontation with the Zionist entity and in the arena where the decisive battle is taking place against Zionist and its master, U.S. imperialism. This U.S.-Israeli support is due to this regime's well-known history in regard to the Palestine issue, the West Bank and the Palestinian people. This regime has departed from the pan-Arab commitment toward the Palestine issue and the summits' resolutions and entered the U.S. game to liquidate the Palestine issue and to conspire against the Arab forces which reject capitulation and submission to the U.S.-Israeli conditions and which are working to undermine the Camp David accords--for the sake of liberating the occupied Arab territories and guaranteeing the national rights of the Palestinian people.

VOL REPORTS ARMY, MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD CLASHES

NC011317 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] We have learned that 40 members of the Syrian special units were killed or wounded in clashes with the Muslim Brotherhood in Aleppo. The details are: A unit of the army special forces was ambushed in (Bab an-Nayrab) in Aleppo by members of the Muslim Brotherhood who used handgrenades. Helicopters intervened immediately and shelled the area, killing a number of civilians.

The clashes soon extended to Al-Kallasah and (Suq al-Hal) where explosions were heard in thearea for several hours.

Last Thursday and Friday clashes broke out in Homs. Muslim Brotherhood members assassinated a number of party members and Syrian Army personnel. The town was sealed off for the 2 days.

It has also been reported that some Muslim Brotherhood members were able to escape the siege imposed by the security forces and fled to the northern borders.

ALGERIA

CHRISTOPHER DELEGATION ARRIVES, TRANSMITS REPLY

LD021434 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] An American delegation led by Deputy Secretary of State Mr Warren Christopher arrived in Algiers this morning. Mr Christopher is carrying the reply of the American Government to the conditions set by the Iranian Majlis for the release of the American hostages. The American delegation, on its second visit to Algiers--the first was on 8 November--is bringing clarifications to the Iranian questions transmitted on 25 November to the American authorities by Algerian emissaries 'Abdelkarim Ghraieb and Reda Malek, Algerian ambassadors to Tehran and Washington respectively, together with Seghir Mostafai, governor of the Algerian Central Bank. In addition to Mr Warren Christopher, the American delegation includes Mr Harold Saunders, assistant secretary of state for the Middle East, Mr Robert Carswell and Roberts Owen, treasury deputy secretary and legal adviser to the State Department respectively. Mr Reda Malek is accompanying the American delegation.

U.S. Reply, Information

LD021738 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mohamed Ben Yahia, received the U.S. deputy secretary of state, Mr Warren Christopher, at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon. Mr Christopher had arrived a few hours earlier in Algiers. The meeting was subsequently expanded to that of delegation level, which provided Mr Warren Christopher with the opportunity to hand to the Algerian side the American reply to the clarification requests formulated by the Iranian authorities. The U.S. delegation delivered Washington's reply to Tehran on the technical plane as well as certain additional information. The Iranian requests were forwarded to the U.S. Government by two Algerian diplomats and by the governor of the Central Bank of Algeria.

Transmission to Iranians

LD031038 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] We know that Mr Warren Christopher, the American deputy secretary of state, has been in Algiers since yesterday. Yesterday afternoon, a working session brought together our minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ben Yahia and the American envoy--a meeting during which Mr Christopher proceeded to transmit the American reply to the 4 conditions set by Tehran for the liberation of the 52 hostages. No indication has been given as to the duration of Mr Warren Christopher's stay in Algiers. All that is known is that the White House message will be transmitted to Tehran as soon as the American deputy secretary of state's mission to our country has been concluded.

LIBYA

LE MONDE REPORTS AL-QADHDHAFI PRESS CONFERENCE

LD030957 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Dec 80 p 7

[Paul Balta report on press conference given by Libyan head of state Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli 29 November: "We Are Supporting the Legitimate Ndjamena Government, Which Has Situation Under Control, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi States"]

[Text] Tripoli--The man who has been known as the "leader of the revolution" since the institutions (presidency, ministries, embassies and so forth) were abolished and replaced by "people's committees," received several journalists Saturday, 29 November, at the "command" headquarters--a collection of buildings in the Bab al-'Ziziyah district in Tripoli.

Throughout the press conference he stressed the "antagonism" between U.S. and European interests in Africa and the Near East. Indeed in his view "the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian axis" will continue and will oppose West Europe's interests which are defended mainly by France and, secondly, by the FRG. "The danger of U.S. control over Europe will be greater with Reagan than with Carter and tensions will increase between Paris and Washington," he asserted. According to him, this has already started in Africa where the Americans are "trying to undermine France" in the French-speaking countries.

Since the United States was the first to detect Libyan military aid to President Goukouni, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi counterattacked: "The Americans have made Hissein Habre their candidate against the legitimate Chadian Government. If they succeed with him they will extend the rebellion of other French-speaking states, especially Niger, Gabon, the CAR and even the Ivory Coast and Senegal." When it was pointed out to him that several of those countries, which are friends of France, have bad relations with Libya, he replied without batting an eyelid: "These misunderstandings are the result of U.S. intrigues."

Coming back to the Chadian affair, which is clearly dear to his heart, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi asserted that Egypt and Israel have supplied arms to Hissein Habre. "Some of those weapons," he explained, "have been seized by Goukouni's forces." "Nonetheless," he added "Habre only holds two or three cities including Abeche and Ati along a thin line running from north to east. His movement is in its death throes and he can only last a few days."

Reliable witnesses report large consignments of troops and equipment heading toward southern Libya, where doctors--some of whom are foreign, notably Yugoslavs--and nurses have also been sent to treat Libyans with gunshot wounds. Men who had clearly taken part in military operations were apparently also admitted to hospitals, including Sebha hospital. A treaty of friendship and alliance between the two countries signed discreetly if not secretly 15 June could be used by Tripoli to justify military aid to President Goukouni Oueddei.

Questioned on this subject Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed his country's "humanitarian aid." When it was pointed out to him that Libyan soldiers have been taken prisoner in Ndjamena, he replied, rather cleverly: "We are supporting the legitimate Chadian Government which is in control of the situation. We have given it the aid it requested. This aid has helped it to face the famine and shortages. The Libyan aircraft and vehicles which are in Chad are taking humanitarian aid to the disaster areas. Journalists can accompany these convoys to observe the mass and racist atrocities and massacres committed by Hissein Habre."

[Question] Is Libya occupying the Aouzou Strip?

The colonel jumped up from his chair and pointed to a map on which Aouzou is drawn inside the Libyan borders. Then he brought a Libyan school textbook printed in Italy in 1965 containing a similar map. "Aouzou," he exclaimed, "is a Libyan oasis and its inhabitants would not understand if they were told that they are Chadians and not Libyans. I went there recently with President Goukouni. Things are fine between Chad and us; it is in Europe that people are saying that things are not going well."

The Libyan president became more serious. "We do not accept encirclement by hostile regimes. We had a gentlemen's agreement with As-Sadat under the terms of which he promised not to intervene in Chad. However, he is helping Hissein Habre. If he persists in doing so I will be forced to give the go-ahead to the East Saharan liberation movement." In this connection he indicated that the Libyan Sahara should extend "as far as the 9th km [post]," which is apparently in Egyptian territory.

[Question] Some people accuse you of having instigated separatist movements in Niger, Mali and elsewhere.

[Answer] The Tuaregs are not a separatist movement. However, I would like to point out that they are Libyans. But since we are anxious about the stability of our borders, we respect the territorial integrity of the countries in which they live.

[Question] However, some people say that you intend to encourage the creation of a Saharan state or, at the very least, to group the various nomadic peoples of the region into one big Saharan unit. Is that true?

[Answer] Libya already has a great deal to do in its Sahara; the Saharans who live outside the Libyan Sahara are free to determine their future.

With regard to Polisario, which Colonel al-Qadhdhafi advised to form a united or federated state with Mauritania when the conflict started, we pointed out to the "revolution guide" that Libyan officials recently suggested that Morocco and Algeria are "plotting" to find a solution at the expense of the Saharans and Mauritanians. The colonel retorted: "Even if there were no plot, nobody will ever be able to defeat Polisario." After a pause he added: "We are in favor of an improvement in relations between Algiers and Rabat because the conflict is not between Algeria and Morocco but between Polisario and Hassan II. As far as I know Libya and Algeria are still backing the Polisario Front."

[Question] It has also been said that you support separatist movements like the Spanish Basques, the Bretons, the Corsicans....

[Answer] We are unionists. Therefore we cannot support separatists. The Basque country is on Spanish territory and is part of that territory. The situation in Corsica is different: It is an island in the Mediterranean. However, we do not have relations with the Corsicans.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi returned to the question of relations with Paris and expressed the hope of visiting Paris after the presidential election. The atmosphere between the two capitals has improved since the French Embassy in Tripoli was sacked 4 February. Nonetheless the embassy buildings still have not been repaired despite the promise that they would be within 2 months. Is France, which was accused of being "neocolonialist" at the time, no longer so? Colonel al-Qadhdhafi only seemed to have heard the first part of the question. "Such a visit," he said, "is possible because France is sufficiently independent of the United States. This visit could, therefore, only strengthen the ties of friendship between Paris and Tripoli and increase our trade."

IDF ATTACKS TERRORIST POSITIONS NORTH OF SIDON

TAQ30511 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Last night an IDF force attacked terrorist objectives north of Sidon. The IDF spokesman reported that several terrorists were killed and many were injured. None of our forces was injured. During the action the force encountered two terrorist vehicles and destroyed them. Our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal, learned that after the vehicles were destroyed the terrorists began firing indiscriminately from their positions in the area. The force located the source of the fire and completed the mission despite the firing. It also shelled terrorist objectives in the area from naval ships. The IDF spokesman reported that the action was part of the deterrent actions the IDF is taking against the terrorists in the area to prevent them from organizing for attacks in Israel. The action took place about 70 km north of the border, not far from Ad-Damur. As stated, none of our forces was injured and the force returned safely to its base.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON EEC INITIATIVE

LD021347 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Dec 80 p 5

[Jacques Amalric interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in Paris]

[Excerpt] [Question] What do you think of the EEC diplomatic initiative on the Israeli-Arab conflict?

[Answer] We have fundamental differences of opinion on this approach and we do not accept the principles put forward by the EEC at the Venice summit: withdrawal of our troops to the 1967 lines, self-determination for the Palestinian Arabs, partition of Jerusalem. The implementation of those measures would greatly weaken Israel.

Our differences of opinion have become even more marked as a result of the recent events which have taken place in our region: the Iraqi-Iranian war and growing tension between Syria and Jordan. These two events, which have nothing to do with the Israeli-Arab conflict, threaten peace in the region and world peace. They show that the Israeli-Arab conflict is not the only conflict in the region or the most important or most dangerous conflict. However, everybody knows that the Israeli- Arab conflict will be regarded as the most important at the Luxembourg summit. We do not understand that logic.

[Question] What is your logic?

[Answer] For us the main cause of the conflict between Iran and Iraq is Iraq's original conviction that it had military superiority over Iran. The same applies to the tension between Syria and Jordan; Syria now thinks it has military superiority, especially since Iraq is involved in a war. The lesson we learn from this is that you have to be strong, very strong, to survive in this region. Weakness is an invitation to aggression. I do not believe that the Europeans are aware of those facts because the idea of using military superiority to settle disputes does not occur to anybody in Europe.

[Question] Do you feel that France is playing a leading role in the EEC initiative?

[Answer] We are well aware that France is a very important member of the community and that the community stance is strongly influenced by France. That is no secret to anybody.

[Question] Will you raise the problem of French arms supplies to Iraq in your talks with Giscard D'Estaing and Francois-Poncet?

[Answer] We may discuss arms supplies to states in the region. That is the most important factor in the feeling of military superiority which I mentioned with regard to Iraq and Syria.

[Question] How do you intend to fight the EEC initiative?

[Answer] By explaining our viewpoint; we know that we must seek peace and that that requires compromises. The implementation of the Camp David agreements has proved that we are prepared to make concessions and sacrifices.

[Question] Have the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy not reached deadlock?

[Answer] It is true that we are not making much progress in these negotiations. However, that is due to Egyptian vacillation and to the U.S. presidential election. Once those obstacles are removed we are sure we will reach an agreement. There is no other solution.

[Question] And yet you are unable to find Palestinian interlocutors?

[Answer] We must first reach agreement with Egypt and the United States. Then we hope that the Palestinians will decide to take part in the discussions. If an agreement is reached there would immediately be elections in the territories to appoint the Palestinian population's representatives.

[Question] Are you not afraid that those with whom you are now refusing to negotiate will be elected?

[Answer] Perhaps. That is a risk which must be taken. However, it is important to bear in mind that this autonomy solution is temporary, transitional. Three years after the autonomy agreement negotiations will start on the final status. Having said that, the Palestinian Arab people already have their state; 80 percent of Jordanian territory and all Jordan's population are Palestinian.

[Question] What do you think of Mr Reagan's election?

[Answer] The United States has been very active in the Camp David negotiations. We believe that the new U.S. administration will also join in this process. We are counting on getting the same understanding from it.

[Question] On more or less understanding?

[Answer] Not less.

[Question] What do you think of the statement made by your government (Begin stated: "The French Government's anti-Israeli policy is indirectly fueling the anti-Semitic attacks in France.... It is impossible to separate anti-Zionism and the anti-Israeli policy from anti-Semitism.") which, following the attack in Rue Copernic, established a link between the French Near East policy and the growth of anti-Semitism in France?

[Answer] I do not remember the exact wording of that statement. However, it is important to understand that we are very worried following this wave of anti-Semitic attacks. We are very sensitive about these attacks. We are affected by everything that happens to our brothers throughout the world, and that is why we are asking the Western countries to be very cautious in their relations with some organizations which practice terrorism.

[Question] Do you believe there is a Jewish vote in France?

[Answer] I do not meddle in France's internal affairs.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON LUANDA SUMMIT MEETING

LD030702 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 3 Dec 80 EA

[Text] The presidents of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, the Republic of Cape Verde, Aristides Pereioa, and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Manuel Pinto da Costa, ended their meeting in Luanda at 0000 today.

At the end of the summit, Angolan Foreign Minister Comrade Paulo Jorge read the following joint communique:

[Begin recording] Joint communique: The heads of state of Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principle met in Luanda, capital of the People's Republic of Angola, on 2 December 1980. The meeting was attended by their excellencies Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; Aristides Pereira, secretary general of PAIGC, president of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; and Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, who headed high-ranking party and government delegations.

The summit discussed matters of common interest in the light of the need to preserve the ties of solidarity, unity and cohesion forged in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and in the construction of a new society.

In particular, the meeting analyzed the Guinea-Bissau coup d'etat and its effects on the life of the PAIGC and relations among our five countries.

The summit observed that the coup d'etat had put in doubt both the survival of the PAIGC as a supranational party and the implementation of its project of uniting Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, as well as constituting a blow to the liberation struggles of our people.

In accordance with the universally accepted principles governing relations among states, the summit reaffirmed noninterference in the internal affairs of Guinea-Bissau.

In conformity with the principles which have always guided the actions of our parties and with the fraternity which united the peoples of the five countries in the struggle against Portuguese colonialism, the summit decided to send a delegation to Guinea-Bissau.

The summit expressed its conviction that the physical well-being of and respect for the former militant comrade Luis Cabral, the deputy secretary general of PAIGC, and other leaders and militants who have been jailed, should be considered quickly in order to have them freed.

The summit was held in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and concord.

At the end of it the secretary general of PAIGC and the presidents of the Frelimo Party and the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe thanked the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola for the warm and fraternal hospitality afforded them during their stay in the Angolan capital.

[Signed] Luanda, 2 December 1980

CAPE VERDE

RELATIONS WITH GUINEA-BISSAU BEING RECONSIDERED

AB011146 Paris AFP in French 1105 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Praia, 30 Nov (AFP)--Unless there are new developments, Cape Verde is getting ready to break with the past (?relations) with Guinea-Bissau, following the coup d'etat which occurred there on 14 November. It is said that the Cape Verdians are maintaining absolute silence in order not to enter into a polemic. However, it has been gleaned from private conversations within different circles that the general tendency in Praia is to consider that future relations between Bissau and Praia will be based on simple state-to-state links.

Until now relations between the two countries had been maintained through the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC). The PAIGC, which was founded in 1956, organized the war of independence in Guinea-Bissau (continental country comprising 800,000 inhabitants of African ethnic origin) and led that country and Cape Verde (archipelago comprising 300,000 mulatto inhabitants) to total independence in 1974 and 1975. It was in power in both countries, it possessed an army for both countries and it wanted to unite both countries organically, by stages.

Since the assassination of its founder, Amilcar Cabral, in 1973 the PAIGC's secretary general has been Mr Aristides Pereira, current president of Cape Verde, and its deputy secretary general the deposed Guinea-Bissau president, Mr Luis Cabral. Today Cape Verdians consider that the PAIGC and its ideal of unity between the two countries were ruined irremediably on 14 November.

The Cape Verde Government and Mr Aristides Pereira, in his double capacity as head of state and secretary general of the PAIGC, have condemned the coup d'etat twice. The Cape Verdian leaders are, however, careful not to allow themselves to interfere in the internal affairs of Guinea-Bissau or to return Mr Luis Cabral to power. It is said in government circles that the 14 November coup d'etat has created an irreversible state of affairs and that Guinea-Bissau is free to choose its path and Cape Verde its own.

The Cape Verdian path will be determined by an enlarged conference of government officials which will be convened after the legislative elections on 7 December. The main aim of that meeting will be to determine the future of the PAIGC in Cape Verde.

It is generally considered in Praia that the future Cape Verdian Party will adhere closely to Amilcar Cabral's precepts and the watchwords of the PAIGC, that is: national democracy, liberal economies, nonalignment. This last point is of particular importance for Cape Verde which is situated at the maritime and aerial crossroads of the Atlantic, 500 kilometers off the West African shore and which has already rejected requests from both the East and West for the use of its former Portuguese bases of Port Mindelo and the Sal Airport.

One can, however, tell sometimes, from talks with Cape Verdians, that there is a certain fear of the rebirth of some kind of cold war, in the present world context, which could place the archipelago in a difficult position.

Particular attention will certainly be paid to external relations to avoid, as a result of the Guinea-Bissau affair, any isolationist attempt contrary to the archipelago's interests as it is one of the countries which has been hardest hit by drought.

According to diplomatic missions accredited to Cape Verde, that country has a good reputation because of the seriousness with which it implements its development projects. It has also established excellent relations with the former Portuguese colonies and countries belonging to the Economic Community of West African States.

In regard to future relations with Guinea-Bissau it is said within the governing circles of Praia: We would like them to be good. All will depend on development in Guinea-Bissau.

GHANA

PRESIDENT LIMANN ANNOUNCES FURTHER CABINET CHANGES

AB020628 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] The president, Dr Limann, today completed his cabinet reshuffle and announced further changes in ministerial appointments. Three new ministries have also been created. The minister of land, natural resources, fuel and power, Dr George Benneh, becomes the new minister of finance and economic planning. The Ministry of Land, Natural Resources, Fuel and Power has now been separated into two ministries; the Ministry of Land and Natural Resources is to be headed by Mr E.F. Yeboah-Acheampong, who was recently posted as deputy minister at the parent ministry.

Culture and Sports has also been separated from the Ministry of Education into a ministry of its own.

Two new regional ministers have been appointed. They are Mr Kankam da Costa, former deputy minister of defense, who becomes the new central regional minister and Mr E.K Twumasi, deputy minister of works and housing, who becomes the new Brong Ahafo regional minister.

Changes have also been made in the posts of deputy ministers. Mr K.K. Asante, deputy minister of local government and cooperatives, becomes the new deputy minister of presidential affairs. Mr Emmanuel Arthur, [words indistinct] minister of education, culture and sports, becomes the new deputy minister of the Ministry of Culture and Sports. Mr James Afful becomes deputy minister at the Ministry of Land and Natural Resources.

MALI

SOVIET-FINANCED MILITARY AIRFIELD INAUGURATED

AB301050 Paris AFP in English 1024 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Bamako, 30 Nov (AFP)--Mali has inaugurated a Soviet-financed military airfield at Mopti, in the center of the country, the national radio reported. The radio said that Lieutenant Colonel Abdoulaye Ouologuem, interim chief of staff of Mali's army, and Soviet General Malinovski attended the ceremony Thursday and exchanged speeches praising Malian-Soviet cooperation. Mopti is on the Niger River, about 500 km (300 miles) northeast of this capital.

NIGER

UN ENVOY COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

AB031038 Paris AFP in French 0617 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] United Nations, New York, 3 Dec (AFP)--Niger is deeply preoccupied by the prolongation of the Chadian conflict and Libyan intervention in Chad, which it thinks is likely to have repercussions on Niger and beyond.

In an interview with AFP, the Niger ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Ide Oumarou, said that since Libya does not respect international laws, it is incapable of resisting the impulses of its own ambitions and is always seeking areas to destabilize, the present situation gives cause for alarm.

Mr Oumarou cited in particular the creation in Tripoli of a Niger brigade of the Sahel Army which he said is composed of certain escapees from the Libyan backed attempted coup d'etat in 1976 against the Niger Government of the time. This brigade is being prepared actively by Libya with a view to extending its zone of influence in Africa.

Niger, he remarked, had remained silent over the issue up until now to minimize dissent but the intervention of Libyan forces in Chad and the world's silence over Libya's actions tend to give it a guarantee of immunity; and yet, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's ambitions are not to be taken lightly, the Nigerois diplomat added.

Mr Oumarou recalled that until 1974 cooperation between Niger and Libya, both Islamic countries, was based on military agreements and the exploitation of uranium resources in the north of Niger. After 1974 the Niger Government exhibited reluctance to renew past agreements, but the Libyan authorities, on the contrary, were in a hurry; that was when things began to deteriorate, he added.

The Nigerois diplomat cited instances of Libyan penetration and subversion in Niger especially through religious and educational channels. He said new schools where teaching was dispensed in French and [word indistinct] were financed by Libya which he said enabled Libyan agents to cause agitation and promote a school strike.

Niger does not intend to warn the OAU or the UN of these threats, the Niger representative said, but it feels it is necessary to draw the world's attention [words indistinct].

UPPER VOLTA

COLONEL ZERBO EXPLAINS RATIONALE FOR COUP

AB290859 Ougadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] This morning at 1000 the ranking leaders of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress held a meeting at the State House with the heads of diplomatic missions in Ouagadougou. The meeting was presided over by Col Saye Zerbo, who was accompanied by Lt Col Felix Tientarboum, Barthelemy Kombasre, Quartermaster 2d Class Mamadou Sanfo and Lt Col Neizien Badembie. There were also some technical directors at the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Information. The following declaration was made on this occasion by the committee's chairman, Col Saye Zerbo:

[Begin recording] Your Excellencies, as you, too, have noticed, Upper Volta has for some time been going through unprecedented social and economic disturbances. You are my true witnesses. This tragic situation has been particularly caused by the lack of a suitable, coherent and sustained policy in the face of the present requirements, in the social, economic and cultural sectors.

The disintegration of the institutions and authority marked by the lack of decisiveness, vigor and social justice, in particular in the exercising of democratic power, has tarnished the distinguished image of the state both internally and externally. Worse still is the recent crisis that we have been facing. This is the reason why the army, which is the permanent responsible factor for the preservation of the national heritage, could no longer play the observer's role. In the face of such a situation, it felt called upon to assume its responsibilities.

As a matter of fact, the executive and legislaturb, which were weakened by their internal contradictions, thought they could solve the Voltan problem by resorting to dubious methods. For when one is aware that every year more than 85 percent of Voltan children stay away from school, no clearsighted responsible people can jeopardize the future of the little number going to school and subsequently the future of the whole nation, especially at a period when the country is facing the harmful effects of natural disasters. With respect to this point and many others, Upper Volta is grateful to the organizations which you represent and for the efforts which they are making to help it out of its underdevelopment.

In order to fight the jeopardization of these efforts together with those of the Voltan people themselves, the people's army stood up on 25 November. The Voltan armed forces are thus determined to seek all appropriate solutions to get the country out of this deadlock and establish a true and responsible democracy where all individual and collective forms of freedom are guaranteed.

Excellencies, ambassadors, Upper Volta upholds the noble ideals of friendship, peace, justice and respect among the peoples. We reassure you of our commitment to all international and inter-African agreements and conventions to which Upper Volta has adhered in all independence and sovereignty. We beg you to express to your respective countries our determination to cooperate with all nations that love freedom, peace and justice. We reaffirm our attachment to the principles of the UN and OAU Charters as well as the charters of subregional organizations and the ideals of nonalignment.

Lastly, we want to take the opportunity to reiterate to our brothers in neighboring countries the age-old brotherhood which the people of Upper Volta feel toward them. Your excellencies the ambassadors, we thank you for the attention accorded to us. end recording]

MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENT HEAD NOMINATIONS ANNOUNCED

AB271034 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Decree No 80-003 of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress on the nomination of civil servants and state agents in charge of handing the current business of the various services and ministerial departments]

[Text] The chairman of the CMRPN, given the proclamation of 25 November 1980, given Ordinance No 01 CMRPN of 25 November 1980, given Decree No 80-001 CMRPN of 26 November 1980 on the composition of the CMRPN, given Decree No 80-002 CMRPN of 26 November 1980 creating the Directing Committee of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress, decrees:

Article 1: Pending the formation of the government, the following civil servants and state agents are charged with the handling of the current business of the following ministerial departments and services:

Ministry of:

Interior and Security	(Diallo Soulaymane)
Justice	(Jean-Marie Agbi)
Foreign Affairs	(Michel Catondo)
Finance	(Mrs Soundiano Solange)
Planning and Cooperation	(Pierre Tayita)
Commerce, Industrial Development and Mines	(Bambara Clement)
Rural Development	(Dominique Sidou)
Public Works, Transport and Urbanism	(Cabore Lucien)
National Education and Culture	(Charles Nahon)
Higher Education and Scientific Research	(Emmanuel Nana)
Public Health and Population	Dr (Tielem Jean-Marie)
Labor and Civil Service	(Rafael Sy)
Posts and Telecommunications	(Tempore Gabriel)
Information	(Jean-Modeste Ouedraogo)
Youth and Sports	(Ouedraogo Christoph)
Environment and Tourism	(Pierre Bandre)
Social Affairs and Women's Affairs	(Cyril Yameogo)
General secretary of the Government and the Council of Ministers and General Secretary of the Presidency	Third Class Senior Administrative Officer (Dafar Leopold).

Article 2: This decree is effective from 27 November 1980 and will be recorded and published in the official gazette and wherever necessary

Ouagadougou, 26 November 1980. The CMPRN, Chairman: Col Saye Zerbo.

Defense Appointment

AB282053 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The Military Committee of Redress [as heard] this morning published a supplement to the decree providing for the appointment of public servants and state employees in charge of the running of current affairs in each ministry. Under this supplementary decree, Quartermaster 2d Class (Vouama Ouedraogo) is charged with the Ministry of National Defense and Veteran Affairs.

COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCES ARREST OF FORMER OFFICIALS

AB010923 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Communique from the Military Committee for Redress and National Progress read by Lieutenant Kambo--recorded]

[Text] After informing the public of the first acts of the Military Committee for redress and National Progress on 25 November the committee informs the public of the arrest and administrative confinement of the authorities of the former regime. They are being kept in safe places where their health and security are guaranteed. We would like to point out that any adventurous attempt at disturbing public order will be severely repressed. We call on the public to remain vigilant in the event of any act aimed at diverting it from its deepest desire which is to seek justice, liberty and progress. Under no circumstances are security measures such as curfews to be considered as voluntary restrictions on individual freedom, regardless of their length or their strictness. They are merely preventive measures of protection which are bound to disappear progressively but which are necessary in view of the present circumstances.

In addition, we draw the pblic's attention to the danger involved in the massive entry of fraudulent arms of all kinds into our territory these days. Far from guaranteeing security these arms can only be used against the interest of Upper Voltans. It is therefore unnecessary to stress the need for strict control. An appeal is being launched to the public to simplify the task of the services in charge of this.

NEW LEADERS RECEIVE DPRK VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

AB300955 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Lt Col Felix Tientarboum, accompanied by Maj Pierre Diasso, both members of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress, yesterday morning received His Excellency Kim Hyong-u, vice minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Talks centered around the problem of cooperation between the two countries. Present at the audience were the charge d'affaires of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, (Chu Yung-Song), and the officer in charge of current affairs of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Mr (Michel Takpenah).

STRIKING TEACHER'S FULL SALARIES TO BE PAID

AB300900 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Military Committee of Redress for National Progress yesterday decided to lift the suspension measure placed on salaries by the former regime against striking teachers. According to a decree to this effect, the full salaries for the months of October and November will be paid to the teachers without delay and as a very exceptional case.